European Communities Commentary

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The European Investment Bank

by R. F. Prosser, Deputy Secretary, DTI

The European Investment Bank (often known as the European Bank or, more simply, the EIB) was set up as one of the Institutions of the European Economic Community under Article 129 of the Treaty of Rome. It operates independently, on a non-profit-making basis, and its task, as defined by Article 130 of the Treaty, is to contribute to the balanced development of the Common Market by making loans and giving guarantees which facilitate the financing of the following projects in all sectors of the economy:

(a) projects for developing less-developed regions;
(b) projects for modernising or converting undertakings or for developing fresh activities called for by the progressive establishment of the Common Market;
(c) projects of common interest to several Member States.

(To qualify for a loan, projects (b) and (c) must be of a size or nature which precludes their being entirely financed from the means available in individual Member States.)

In this article the author—who is one of the three United Kingdom members of the EIB's Board of Directors (the others are Mr. C. W. Fogarty, of the Treasury, and Mr. R. G. Raw, former adviser to the Governor of the Bank of England)—reviews the role and activities of the Bank with particular reference to the UK's membership of the EEC and the fact that the Bank's facilities are now available to firms in this country.

The Bank's organisation

The Bank has no political functions and has its own decision-making bodies. At the top is the Board of Governors, consisting of the Ministers of Finance of the Community's Member States. The Governors lay down general policy, approve the balance sheet and annual report, and appoint members of the Bank's other bodies. Next in line, an 18-man Board of Directors ensures that the Bank is run in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Rome and the directives laid down by the Governors, and also takes the decisions on loan applications, on raising funds and on the interest rates charged. Responsible for the day-to-day business of the Bank is the Management Committee. The Committee consists of a President and four Vice-Presidents—full-time officers who also, as Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Board of Directors, see that the decisions of the Board are carried out. The President is Mr. Yves Le Portz, and the Vice-Presidents include Sir Raymond Bell, formerly Deputy Secretary at the Treasury and a member of the UK delegation at the negotiations leading up to the enlargement of the EEC at the beginning of the year. The various Departments of the Bank are under the control of the Management Committee. Mr. Armel Bellec is Manager of the Department dealing with loans in Member States, and Mr. Helmuth Cramer the Deputy Manager with responsibility for projects in the UK.

The Bosporus Bridge, completed this year, is the first-ever road connection between the European and Asian parts of Turkey. (Darius and his son Xerxes did succeed in constructing an equally remarkable link around about 500 BC, but they would probably have been the first to admit that, with its dual three-lane carriageways, the new bridge is something of an improvement in capacity over their 'bridge of boats'.) The Anglo-German Bosporus Bridge Consortium—consisting of the Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Company Ltd., England, and Hochtief AG, Germany—were the main contractors, and the project was designed, and the construction supervised, by Freeman Fox and Partners, London.

Of the total cost of £15 million, 20 million units of account were contributed by the European Investment Bank.

The Bank's resources

The Bank's resources consist of reserves, subscribed capital, and funds raised on the capital markets. Its total funds at 31 December 1972 stood at 2,189.8 million units of account, or just over £1,000 million sterling at the current rate of exchange. Following the accession of the UK, Denmark and the Republic of Ireland to the EEC, the capital subscribed by the Member States was increased to 2025 m.u.a., of which 20 per cent is paid up. The UK's contribution is 450 m.u.a. (90 m.u.a. paid up), the same as that of France and Germany. The three new Member States are also contributing about 56 m.u.a. to the Bank's reserves. In 1972 funds borrowed in the capital markets of Member States and other countries reached the record total of 480 m.u.a., of which some 198 m.u.a. was accounted for by dollar borrowings on the international market.

The borrowers

Borrowers can be private firms, public enterprises, public authorities with financial autonomy, or financial institutions. They can be of any nationality: the only proviso from this point of view is that the project being financed must be situated in a Member State or in an associated territory. Loans made directly to firms, public enterprises and authorities are generally in support of large projects, and the bank prefers to make loans of not less than 500,000 units of account (about £250,000). The needs of small and medium-sized firms are generally catered for by 'global' loans made to a national or a regional financial institution, which, acting as a sort of intermediary, then on-lends in support of specific projects sanctioned by the Bank through a simple approval procedure. The amount of finance lent in this way has been increasing, though it remains a small proportion of total loans (7 per cent in 1972). Global loans have been made through such intermediaries as the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno and the I.M.I. for Southern Italy, the Landesbanke and the Industrie Kredit Bank for Germany, and the Crédit National for France. The first 'global' loan to the UK—£3.5 million for financing small and medium-scale ventures in the assisted areas—was negotiated recently by the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation. This borrowing is regarded by the ICFC as a prototype operation which should lead to further, larger, global loans from the EIB to the Corporation.

The loans

As a non-profit-making organisation, and with its ready access to international capital markets, the EIB is able to offer attractive interest rates—close to the average rates charged on financial markets. Current rates are 8⅛ per cent for loans not exceeding nine years, and 8½ per cent for those for longer than nine years. (Loans made from ICFC's global borrowing will attract a service charge to cover expenses.) For industrial projects the duration of a loan is generally 7-12 years, but for investment in infrastructure projects it may be as long as 20 years. The Bank will not agree to interest-free periods, but repayment of a loan may be deferred for the time required to bring the project into operation (generally between two and four years).

The EIB requires adequate security for its loan, and usually asks borrowers for guarantees from an industrial or financial group associated with the project, from a bank, from a public authority with first-class credit, or from the Government concerned. As a general rule, fixed or floating charges or mortgages are not accepted. In assisting projects under their global loan arrangement the ICFC will require security in a suitable form from the ultimate beneficiaries. The Bank's loans are intended only to supplement finance obtained from other sources, and rarely exceed 40 per cent of the fixed capital cost (excluding working capital): in practice they average about 22 per cent of fixed project costs, though the percentage for industrial projects is generally higher than that for infrastructure projects.

The currencies in which loans are made depend on those available at the time, but the Bank consults borrowers on their preferences. As a general rule the amount of any one currency in the 'cocktail' comprising the loan does not exceed 40 per cent. Loans are repayable in the same currencies and the same proportions as those in which they were received. So far the EIB has not borrowed sterling, and the sterling content of any loan is at present limited to about 10-15 per cent. The limited sterling content may present UK borrowers with an exchange-rate risk on repayment, but earnings from operations overseas can help to offset it. The sterling content of the ICFC global loan is 30 per cent, and, if the UK borrower wishes, ICFC is willing to accept the exchange-rate risk on payment of an appropriate premium.

Administrative procedures

These are much the same as for any other bank. Applications for loans should be accompanied by supporting documents (which need not be in any particular form) covering the activities and financial situation of the applicant and describing the investment project to be financed. The data presented should include the following: recent annual reports, together with balance sheets, operating accounts and profit-and-loss accounts; production programmes and assessments of markets and profitability; and the names of the loan's guarantors. The application should also demonstrate how the project conforms with the objectives of the Bank.

The information submitted will be examined in detail by the Bank's departments, with the aim of ensuring that the project is technically and commercially viable, that it does in fact conform with the Bank's objectives, that the enterprise is financially sound, and that the servicing of interest and repayment of the loan appear guaranteed. The Board of Directors meet at monthly or two-monthly intervals. When an application for a loan comes before them it is in the form of a general paper from which all detailed commercially confidential information has been excluded. Before a loan is offered, the Board's approval has to be supported by the EEC Commission and by the Member State on whose territory the project is to be carried out. This procedure, like the other stages of the investigation, is covered by the strict rules of banking secrecy.

The investments

From the date of its creation in 1957 to the end of 1972 the EIB has supported some 400 projects, contributing about 2,800 m.u.a. in loans to a total capital investment of some 13,000 m.u.a. Of this aid, 86 per cent was for projects located in Member States. About 75 per cent of the loans made in the Community have been for regional development (the Bank's main function is, after all, to promote this activity), and Italy has been easily the largest beneficiary in this respect, receiving some 58 per cent of all the loans made. Projects of common interest to Member States have attracted about 22 per cent of the loans, including about 19 per cent distributed for infrastructure projects of European interest.

The projects aided by EIB finance can be broken down roughly as follows:

(1) **Projects in less-developed regions:** eg, irrigation projects in Sicily and Languedoc; power stations in Campania; the motorway from Messina to Catania; telephone networks in Southern Italy and France; railway electrification in Britanny; expansion of manufacturing facilities in Lower Saxony; and even the purchase of 10 Mercure aircraft for France's domestic air routes.

(2) **Projects in industrial areas faced with structural difficulties:** eg, con-

struction of an aluminium plant in Essen; modernisation of a shipyard in Southern Italy; conversion of a shipyard in Britanny.

(3) **Projects with a technological basis of prime importance for European development.** The EIB has taken a keen interest in energy infrastructure schemes aimed at minimising the dependence of the Community on outside sources of energy, and has given support to nuclear power station projects in Germany and to construction of gas pipelines of common European interest.

(4) **Infrastructure investments of common interest to several Member States:** eg, the Paris-Brussels motorway; electrification of the Moselle railway line. (A project like the Channel tunnel could fall into this category.)

(5) **Projects involving advanced technical and economic co-operation between companies in different Member States:** eg, the European Airbus.

(6) **Projects which serve a particular community interest:** eg, power stations in West Berlin; the European school in Luxembourg (though normally the EIB does not support such infra-structure projects as housing, schools, universities, hospitals, urban roads, etc.).

The EIB and the Associated Countries

Under the Association Agreements the EIB's activities have gradually been extended to Greece, Turkey, the 17 Associated African States, the Malagasy Republic, Mauritius, and the associated overseas countries and territories.

In this context the Bank does more than make loans available from its own resources at its normal terms; it also administers the European Development Fund's resources assigned to loans for projects in such territories. These European Development Fund loans are 'soft': interest rates are low (varying from only 1 per cent to 3 per cent); the loan may be for as long as 40 years, with a 10-year grace period; and all or almost all of the cost of a project can be borrowed.

Opportunities for UK companies

In the nine months since the UK's accession to the EEC there have already been many contacts between the EIB and enterprises in this country.

The financing of modernisation and rationalisation projects in the UK is likely to play an increasingly important role in EIB activities, particularly in the light of the problems of the older industrial regions of the UK. Projects in the assisted areas can qualify not only for EIB low-interest loans of up to 40 per cent of the fixed capital costs, but also (provided the security of the EIB loans is not guaranteed by the Government) for the full range of financial assistance under the Industry Act. For modernisation and rationalisation projects in the assisted areas which do not create additional employment, the present rates of interest on EIB loans compare favourably with the interest rates on loans for such projects under the Industry Act. The facilities which can be offered by the EIB therefore represent a substantial opportunity for UK enterprises.

Applications can be made direct to the Bank's Head Office at 2 Place de Metz, Luxembourg, or through a banker, or through the DTI's Industrial Development Executive, Millbank Tower, London SW1P 4QU, or through any of the DTI's Regional Offices. Small or medium-sized firms who wish to benefit from the global loan made to the ICFC should get in touch with ICFC Head Office at Piercy House, 7 Copthall Avenue, London EC2R 7DD (Tel: 01-628 4040), or any of the ICFC's 19 branch offices.

Commission to set up Advisory Council on Consumer Affairs

The Advisory Council on Consumer Affairs will represent the interests of the consumer before the Commission, and, on request or on its own initiative, provide opinions on the formulation and implementation of a Community consumer-protection and -information policy. The Council will be made up of 15 representatives from the six European consumers' organisations in regular contact with the European Commission:

(1) three representatives of BEUC (European Bureau of Consumers' Unions);

(2) three representatives of COFACE (Committee of Family Organisations in the European Community);

(3) three representatives of EURO-COOP (European Community of Cooperative Societies);

(4) six representatives of CES (European Confederation of Trades Unions), EO-CMT (the European Organisation of the World Confederation of Labour) and CGT-CGIL (the liaison office);

(5) ten other public figures who are particularly well versed in consumer affairs.

The European Commission is now preparing a *Programme of Action on Improving Consumer Protection and Information* **which it will forward to the Council of Ministers by the end of 1973 at the latest. The establishment of the Advisory Council and the programme of consumer policy action are both aimed at implementing the wishes of the Heads of State or Government, as expressed at the Paris Summit Conference in October 1972, that action for the benefit of European consumers should be strengthened and co-ordinated.**

Ministerial Meeting of the GATT multilateral trade negotiations in Tokyo

Sir Christopher Soames (right), the Community's Commissioner for External Affairs, talking to French Finance Minister Valery Giscard D'Estaing before the GATT Ministerial Meeting at Tokyo last month. The Meeting marked the opening of the multilateral trade negotiations in which some 100 countries will attempt to reach agreement by 1975 on reducing world trade barriers. Sir Christopher is the EEC's chief negotiator in the talks.

The text of the Declaration which the Ministers attending the Meeting in Tokyo adopted on September 14 was printed in the September 27 issue of Trade and Industry. *The text of the EEC's 'global approach' to the negotiations was reproduced in the July issue of* European Communities Commentary.

How the Community works

5 The Commission and its DGs

by Jeanette Cragg, Europe Industry and Technology Division, DTI

Two factors have caused considerable upheaval in the Commission's internal organisation over the past 12 months: one is the accession of the three new Member States to the Community, which has necessitated reorganisation in order to introduce British, Irish and Danish staff at all levels of the Commission; the other is the increased work programme arising out of the decisions at last October's Summit meeting of Heads of State and of Government. The first article in this series considered the Commission, and its relationship with the Council of Ministers, in general terms. The present article—which is the last in the series—goes in more detail into the Commission's structure and operation, and includes a chart showing the organisation of some of the sections of most interest to industry and commerce. It will be appreciated that, in an organisation embracing as many responsibilities as the Commission does, changes in structure and personnel occur from time to time; nevertheless every effort has been made to ensure that the chart is as accurate as possible up to the time of going to press.

The Commission

Strictly speaking, the 'Commission' refers solely to the Commissioners appointed by the Member Governments of the Community. Though appointed in this way, they are required, 'in the general interest of the Communities', to 'be completely independent in the performance of their duties'. The addition of the British Commissioners, Sir Christopher Soames and Mr. George Thomson, together with a Danish and an Irish Commissioner, increased the Commission's size from 9 to 13 at the beginning of this year. Enlargement meant redistribution of the Commissioners' portfolios—their responsibilities for different aspects of the Commission's work. However, enlargement did not mean that the new Commission of 13 have less to do individually than the nine Commissioners last year, particularly in view of the expansion in the Community's programme of work in recent months. The President of the Commission is M. Ortoli; there are five Vice-Presidents (of which Sir Christopher Soames is one). The Commissioners each have their own Cabinet of about five or six personal staff, usually of their own nationality. They act as a link with the staff of the Commissioner's Directors-General and a link with the Commissioner's home country (although in no sense are they responsible to their home Governments), and, in accordance with the rules of Commission etiquette, they also facilitate contacts between their own Directorates-General and those of other Commissioners. Sir Christopher Soames' Chef de Cabinet is Mr. David Hannay, and Mr. Gwynn Morgan heads that of Mr. George Thomson.

The Directorates-General

The 19 Director-General (DG) posts, immediately below the Commissioners, were also reorganised earlier this year. The responsibilities of each DG are shown in outline in the box on page 5. Three British DG's joined the Commission earlier this year: Mr. Ronald Grierson as DG Industry and Technology, Mr. Michael Shanks as DG Social Policy, and Mr. Raymond Le Goy as DG Transport. Mr. Le Goy was the only one of the three to be recruited from the British Civil Service; and overall the Commission tries to recruit from a wide variety of experience. Another principle followed is to mix nationalities: none of the British DG's works for a British Commissioner and this is paralleled, so far as practicable, lower down. Each Directorate-General is composed, on average, of about three Directorates, each responsible for a particular sector, with sometimes one Director responsible for general policy affecting the whole DG. Below the Directors are Heads of Divisions, and it is at this level that, for example, responsibility for telecommunications and for aeronautics is separated in DGIII (which is concerned with industrial and technological affairs).

The number of posts occupied by different nationalities across the whole Commission reflects the informal convention that a broad balance should exist between different nationalities, with the larger Member States filling more posts than the smaller. The Commission engaged the help of the Civil Service Department in identifying suitable British candidates from within and from outside the Civil Service, for presentation to the Commission to fill the senior posts allotted to this country on enlargement. For staff below Head of Division level the Commission has organised, and is still completing, its own recruitment of British staff by means of open competition, and is expected to make its own arrangements for filling future vacancies. Employees of the Commission, like the Commissioners themselves, are expected to be entirely independent of their own national Governments in the exercise of their functions.

At the end of 1972, there were over 5,200 people (one-fifth of the number in DTI) working for the Commission in the Berlaymont building in Brussels. The Commission has a career structure for its own staff. Administrative staff, recruited as graduates, are known as the 'A' grades. A1 posts are Directors-General or Deputy Directors-General; A2 is Director level; A3 is Head of Division; A4/5 are 'Principal Administrators'; and A6/7 includes the fairly recent graduate entry. To give a rough comparison, the Civil Servants recruited to the A4/5 grades have been at around Principal level. The Commission's 'B' grades carry out executive work; 'C' grades are mostly clerks and typists; and 'D' refers to machine operators and other minor and industrial grades. In addition, the Commission has its own translation and interpreting staff, a vital service in any multi-national organisation, and one which in the Commission has been under great pressure with the addition of two further official languages, English and Danish.

The spread of responsibilities

The Treaties make the Communities' detailed objectives explicit in some areas, and also the Commission's responsibility for achieving them. This makes the role of a DG such as DGVI (Agriculture) in implementing the CAP fairly obvious. Other activities of the Commission do not depend so directly on particular provisions of the Treaties, but are being developed in order to achieve the general objectives of the Communities. For example, the function of DGIII (Industrial and Technological Affairs) is not obviously defined in the Treaties, which do not mention 'industrial policy' as such. But this DG is a focal point for European industrial interests in these sectors, and is concerned with the effects that measures taken elsewhere in the Commission (relating, for example, to harmonisation of technical standards or tariffs) will have on these industries. The call at the October 1972 Summit for the Community to establish a single industrial base has given a particular impetus to the work of such Directorates as Directorate C of DGIII, with its responsi-

The Directorates-General

DGI: External Relations.
Director-General: E. Wellenstein.

DGII: Economic and Financial Affairs.
Director-General: Ugo Mosca.

DGIII: Industrial, Technological and Scientific Affairs.
Director-General: Ronald Grierson.

DGIV: Competition.
Director-General: Willy Schlieder.

DGV: Social Affairs.
Director-General: Michael Shanks.

DGVI: Agriculture.
Director-General: Louis-Georges Rabot.

DGVII: Transport.
Director-General: Raymond le Goy.

DGVIII: Development and Co-operation.
Director-General: Hans-Broder Krohn.

DGIX: Personnel and Administration.
Director-General: Pierre Baichère

DGX: Press and Information.
Director-General: Sean Ronan.

DGXI: Internal Market.
Director-General: Fernand Braun.

DGXII: Research, Science and Education.
Director-General: Hans G. Schuster.

DGXIII: Dissemination of Information.
Director-General: Raymond Appleyard.

DGXV: Financial Institutions and Tax Matters.
Director-General: E. Alban Hansen.

DGXVI: Regional Policy.
Director-General: Renato Ruggiero.

DGXVII: Energy, Euratom Safeguards, Euratom Controls.
Director-General: Fernand Spaak.

DGXVIII: Credit and Investment.
Director-General: Fabrizio Gillet.

DGXIX: Budgets.
Director-General: Josef van Gronsveld.

DGXX: Financial Control.
Director-General: Carlo Facini.

bility for some high-technology industries. Encouraging rationalisation across frontiers and other forms of co-operation between firms in these industries could give staff in this part of the Commission a quite different and more creative role compared with those concerned, for instance, with ensuring compliance with the competition rules. A further point is that the Divisions concerned with individual industries are not concerned in the same 'sponsorship' sense as Industry Divisions in DTI are with industry here.

The activities of DGXI (Internal Market), shown on page 6, are also of particular interest to European industry and product or trade associations. The Division under Signor Verdiani, which deals with elimination of technical barriers to trade in the industrial sector, can carry out the detailed work necessary to produce individual Directives only by consultation with other parts of the Commission, and with outside interests, as described in last month's article.

One section of the Commission which will be concerned with discussion of proposals drafted elsewhere in the Commission is the new Environment and Consumer Protection Service. Concern for consumers' interests is implicit in many passages of the Treaties, although explicit interest is more recent. The small unit within the Competition Directorate, headed in 1969 by a Principal Administrator, M. Klein, has now expanded into the Consumer Protection and Information Division, one of three Divisions in the service mentioned above. This may mean greater scope for bringing to bear 'consumer' interests on other areas of the Commission, such as the Division dealing with technical barriers to trade. Much will depend, of course, on how the Division chooses to operate, and on the pressures brought to bear by national Governments and outside interests.

No 'rule from Brussels'

Previous articles in this series have outlined how Community law is made by discussion and agreement of proposals, at various levels, until agreed by Member States. Only when agreement has been reached within the Commission on a proposal, perhaps after discussion in a working group of experts from Member States, and after consultation with outside interests, will it proceed as necessary to the European Parliament, the Economic and Social Committee and the Council. This is by no means the end of the Commission's work; the Commission will explain and defend proposals in the light of comments by the other Institutions. And lastly, as 'guardian' of the Treaties, the Commission ensures that Member States take appropriate action to comply with the eventual legislation.

One final point: the staff of the Commission are sometimes referred to as 'Eurocrats' in terms which suggest (and decry) 'government by bureaucracy' from Brussels. It is important to see the role of the Commission in perspective. As Mr. John Davies, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, said in a recent article in the 'New Europe Quarterly':

'Those who talk about 'rule from Brussels' ignore the fact that national governments have the predominant influence through their participation on the Council, and that major decisions are taken unanimously.

The Commission's influence may be great by virtue of the excellence of its members and its role as initiator of Community proposals, but its powers to act independently of the other Community Institutions, and in particular of the Council, are very limited.'

Directorates-General I, III, IV, XI and XVII: Heads and functions of Directorates and Divisions

DGI: External Relations.
Director-General: **E. Wellenstein.**

Directorate A: Relations with international organisations.
Head: **Phan Van Phi.**
Division 1: Questions relating to GATT, and commercial questions relating to other international organisations.
Head: **R. Abbott.**
Division 2: Relations with international organisations.
Head:

Directorate B: Relations with North America, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa; Commercial and agricultural problems; Protocol; External representations.
Head: **L. Fielding.**
Division 1: Commercial and agricultural problems; Australia, New Zealand, South Africa.
Head: **R. Simonet.**
Division 2: USA, Canada; Liaison with external offices of the Community.
Head: **E. Loerke.**

Directorate C: Bilateral and multilateral relations with developing countries in Latin America and Asia (not the Far East); Economic agencies of the UN (not UNCTAD); Generalised tariff preferences; Co-ordination with DGVIII on matters relating the developing nations.
Head:
Division 1: General and multilateral affairs; Generalised tariff preferences.
Head: **Tran Van Thin.**
Division 2: Asia (except the Far East).
Head: **J. Hansen.**
Division 3: Latin America.
Head: **G. Genuradi.**

Directorate D: General questions and instruments of external economic policy; Commercial and industrial questions, Far East.
Head: **B. Meynall.**
Division 1: General questions and instruments; Commercial policy in the sphere of the CECA; Energy and primary industrial matters; Promotion of external trade documentation and analyses.
Head: **K. Ewig.**
Division 2: Commercial industrial questions, Far East.
Head: **C. Paoli.**
Division 3: Commercial defence.
Head: **H. F. Beseler.**

Directorate E: Multilateral relations and specific questions on trade with countries with planned economies; Bilateral relations with European countries with planned economies; Credit insurance, export credit.
Head: **F. Klein.**

Division 1: Multilateral relations and specific questions on trade with countries with planned economies.
Head: **L. Kawan.**
Division 2: Credit insurance; Export credit.
Head: **Mrs. L. Archibald.**
Directorate F: Relations with Northern and Central European countries and Southern European countries.
Head: **F. Klein**
Division 1: Relations with Scandinavian countries, Iceland, Austria and Switzerland.
Head: **D. Goodchild.**
Division 2: Southern Europe; Co-ordination with DGVIII concerning problems common to countries of the Mediterranean Basin; Portugal, Spain, Malta, Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Cyprus.
Head: **Miss Nielson.**

DGIII: Industrial, Technological and Scientific Affairs.
Director-General: **Ronald Grierson.**

Attached to Director-General:
1. Industrial and technological problems in trade with non-member countries.
Head: **D. Maltzahn.**
2. Harmonisation of industrial policy with development co-operation policy.
Head:

Directorate A: Industry-technology: Steel.
Head: **Johannes Petrick.**
Division 1: General programmes objectives and market analysis.
Head: **K. Kutscher.**
Division 2: Production supply and raw materials.
Head: **F. M. Rolandino.**
Division 3: Market rules and control reports.
Head: **J. Peters.**
Division 4: Technical research and industrial innovations.
Head: **P. R. V. Evans.**
Division 5: Iron and steel technology—specialised section.
Head: **O. Becker.**
Directorate B: Industry-technology: Nuclear and Energy sectors.
Head: **P. Cecchini.**
Division 1: Heavy electro mechanics.
Head: **S. Orlowski.**
Division 2: Nuclear technology.
Head: **P. Marien.**
Division 3: Nuclear safety.
Head: **W. Vinck.**
Directorate C: Industry-technology: Electronics, Data Processing; Aeronautics, Space; Land Transport and New Means of Transport; Telecommunications.
Head: **C. Layton.**
Division 1: Data processing and electronics.
Head: **J. Quequin.**
Division 2: Telecommunications.
Head:
Division 3: Aeronautics and space.
Head: **Marcello Buzzonetti.**
Division 4: Land transport and new means of transport.
Head: **Christian Garric.**
Directorate D: Industry-technology: Miscellaneous Sectors.
Head: **C. Friz.**
Division 1: Metals, mechanical engineering, construction.
Head: **L. de Jonge.**
Division 2: Chemicals, rubber.
Head: **N. Menges.**
Division 3: Textiles.
Head: **W. Pacht.**
Division 4: Food industry.
Head: **N. Westerby.**
Division 5: Euristop office.
Head: **George Propstl.**
Directorate E: Industrial and technological policy.
Head: **M. Schaffer.**
Division 1: Industrial policy—studies and instruments.
Head: **J. Nicolai.**
Division 2: Technological promotion—studies and instruments.
Head: **H. Von Moltke.**
Specialised Section 3: Company analysis.
Head:
Division 4: Small and medium companies; Crafts.
Head:
Division 5: Trade.
Head: **P. Squartini.**
Division 6: Relations with non-governmental organisations.
Head: **E. Previdi.**

DGIV: Competition.
Director-General: **Willy Schlieder.**

Directorate A: General competition policy.
Head:
Division 1: Competition policy and general affairs.
Head: **J. Daltrop.**
Division 2: Regulations and matters of principle.
Head: **P. M. Schmitt.**
Division 3: Economic matters.
Head: **R. Linda.**
Directorate B: Cartels; Abuse of dominant position.
Head: **Dennis Thompson.**
Advisers: **R. Mussard, H. Witlox, M. Piccarolo, J. Dubois.**
Directorate C: Cartels; Competition rules in the ECSC Treaty; Industrial property rights; Energy; Transport.
Head: **J. Vergès.**
Division 1: Energy.
Head: **W. von der Heide.**
Division 2: Steel.
Head: **E. Schmitz.**
Division 3: Licensing agreements.
Head: **N. Koch.**
Directorate D: State aids; State monopolies; Public enterprises.
Head: **P. Mathijssen.**
Division 1: General affairs.
Head: **Jean-Louis Cadieux.**
Division 2: State aids.
Head: **J. Jaeger.**
Division 3: Specific cases.
Head: **G. Etzenbach.**
Division 4: State monopolies and public enterprises.
Head: **J. Ferry.**
Directorate E: Investigations.
Head: **A. Carisi.**
Division 1: EEC investigations (not energy).
Head: **A. Pappalardo.**
Division 2: Energy and steel investigations.
Head: **A. Steinwand.**
Advisers: **H. Bohlen and R. Lepape.**
Division 3: Studies and documentation.
Head: **F. Van Praet.**

DGXI: Internal Market.
Director-General: **Fernand Braun.**

Directorate A: Movement of goods.
Head: **P. Schloesser.**
Division 1: General affairs; Regulations having the effect of quotas; Frontier formalities.
Head: **Jean-Pierre Derisbourg.**
Division 2: Elimination of technical barriers of an industrial nature.
Head: **D. Verdiani.**
Division 3: Elimination of technical barriers concerning food; Regime of trade in food products outside Annex 2.
Head:
Division 4: Standardisation—specialised service.
Head:
Directorate B: Right of establishment; Freedom to supply services; Harmonisation of commercial and economic laws.
Head: **B. Devine.**
Division 1: Right of establishment: Services.
Head: **Beuve-Méry.**
Division 2: Commercial law; Procedural law; Private international law.
Head: **W. Hauschild.**
Division 3: Laws on the environment, on pharmaceutical products, on prices; Other economic legislation; Distortions of competition.
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EEC—your questions answered

The EEC Information Unit's function in life is to help firms—small or large—to find answers to the questions posed by the UK's membership of the European Communities. Many of the inquiries received concern firms' own activities or special problems, and these, of course, are kept strictly confidential; but many are of general interest, and the answers to some of these are given below in the expectation that readers will find them useful.

Q. I wish to send some of my goods temporarily to an exhibition in Milan. Do I need to comply with the full EEC transit system, or is there a simpler form of documentation?

A. An international Customs clearance document—called an ATA Carnet—can be used to cover the temporary export of:

1. Exhibits for international trade fairs abroad
2. Commercial samples
3. Professional equipment.

Carnets may be issued for goods temporarily exported from the UK to all the other Member States of the EEC (ie, Belgium and Luxembourg, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Irish Republic, Italy and Netherlands). They may also be used for goods destined for the following countries: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Gibraltar, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain (not professional equipment), Sweden, Switzerland, USA and Yugoslavia.

Under this procedure a deposit of a percentage of the total value of the goods, or a guarantee for the amount of the deposit, must first be lodged with the issuing Chamber of Commerce. HM Customs and Excise have approved the following Chambers of Commerce as issuing and guaranteeing bodies for these Carnets: London, Birmingham, Bristol, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham, Northern Ireland, Port of Portsmouth and Southampton.

The standard Carnet fee is £6.00, reduced to £4.00 for members of any issuing Chamber or for members of any Chamber affiliated to the Association of British Chambers of Commerce.

Details of the facility are explained in a pamphlet—*ATA Carnets: an International Customs Facilitation Scheme*—published by The London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 69 Cannon Street, London EC4N 5AB (Tel: 01-248 4444).

Q. How will quota facilities for imports from the state-trading countries be established now that the UK is a member of the Community?

A. Before our accession, the UK, in common with the original Member States, established the level of import quotas annually by negotiation with most state-trading countries. However, as from January 1, 1973, responsibility for further negotiations in this field became the responsibility of the Commission on behalf of the Community as a whole and on the basis of a mandate from the Council.

In the absence of any negotiations between the Commission and the state-trading countries, quota facilities for 1974 will be determined autonomously by Member States after discussion within the Community.

The arrangements for imports into the UK from the state-trading countries in 1974 will be published in *Trade and Industry* in due course.

Q. I am shortly to take up employment in France. Do I need any documents before I can start work?

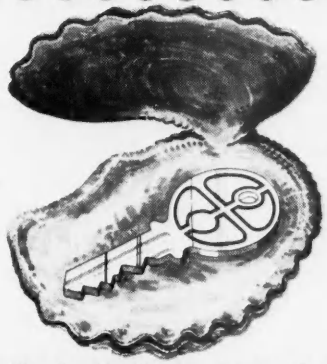
A. UK workers taking up employment in other Member States of the EEC need a valid passport endorsed with the words 'Holder has the right of abode in the United Kingdom'. You must obtain the endorsement from a UK Passport Office before departure as, without it, you may be refused permission to work.

On arrival you should ask the police authorities in the area where you will be living about getting a residence permit. The usual procedure is for the worker to present his passport, together with a certificate of employment signed by his new employer, to the responsible authorities. Residence permits are valid for at least five years (unless the period of employment is likely to be less than twelve months), and they are automatically renewable unless the worker has had more than twelve consecutive months of unemployment. Workers have the right to be joined by their immediate family.

People from other Member States are subject to the legislation and regulations governing employment of nationals of the country in which they work.

More details of the procedures for employment of UK nationals in other EEC countries are contained in a leaflet—*Working in Europe*—which can be obtained from any office of the Department of Employment (**Ref. PL 536**). Another leaflet—*Working in Britain* (**Ref. PL 537**)—deals with the employment in the UK of nationals of other EEC countries.

For answers to *your* questions, contact the EEC Information Unit, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. Tel: 01-222 7877—Ext. 3591 for publications: Exts. 5377, 5479, 5480 or 3579 for questions on EEC matters.



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Associates and Associables

by John Hagestadt, DTI

On July 25 and 26 the President of the EEC Council of Ministers formally opened in the Egmont Palace in Brussels the Conference on future relations between the European Economic Community, the Associated African States, Malagasy Republic and Mauritius, other African States and certain independent Commonwealth countries. In all, over 50 countries were represented. This article discusses the background to the Conference and the subsequent negotiations due to start in the autumn, and considers some of the implications for British commercial interests. The term 'associates' refers to the existing members of the Yaoundé Convention and 'associables' to the potential new members of the successor Convention.

The Background

The Yaoundé Convention

In the preamble to the Treaty of Rome (1958) the founder members of the EEC stated their intention of confirming 'the solidarity which binds Europe and the overseas countries'. The early years of the Community's history coincided with the granting of independence to most of the Member States' African colonies and a wish on the part of these new states to enter into some form of association with the EEC. As a result, the EEC and 18 African and Malagasy States signed a Convention at Yaoundé in 1963 which was subsequently renewed in 1969 for another five years. Mauritius became a party to the Convention this year. The existing Convention requires that the contracting parties should consider from August 1, 1973, the provisions that might be made for a further period.

In essence the Yaoundé Convention provides for duty-free entry for all the exports of the Associated States apart from products covered by the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), and access to the European Development Fund (EDF) and the European Investment Bank (EIB). In return the Associated States are required to accord duty- and quota-free access to the exports of the EEC. But the Convention permits these states to retain or introduce duties and quantitative restrictions necessary to meet their development needs or intended to contribute to their budgets: the tariffs of the Associated States demonstrate the extensive use which is made of these possibilities. Both Conventions were presented to GATT on the basis that they conformed to the provisions on the formation of free trade areas (Article XXIV:6).

The Arusha Convention

The Arusha Convention between the EEC and the countries of the East African Community (Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda), which came into force in 1971, does not provide access to the EDF and EIB. The trade provisions of the Arusha Convention differ from the Yaoundé Convention in two important respects. First, there are access limitations on exports of East African unroasted coffee, cloves and tinned pineapple designed to protect the interest of the Associated States. Second, the countries of the East African Community granted to the EEC margins of preference on about 60 tariff items, and undertook to maintain them during the life of the agreement. (By contrast the Yaoundé Convention does not require preferences as such.) Adjustments are permitted for development and budgetary purposes provided that the overall volume of concessions does not disturb the balance of the agreement.

The accession negotiations—Protocol 22

It was agreed in the accession negotiations that the independent Commonwealth countries in Africa, the Caribbean, and the Indian and Pacific Oceans should be invited to participate in the successor arrangements to the Yaoundé Convention. Our trade with the Commonwealth countries concerned is listed in the table on page 10. In view of the short remaining life of both the Yaoundé and Arusha Conventions, it was decided that the new Member States should not apply their provisions.

Protocol 22 of the Treaty of Brussels (the Treaty concerning the accession of Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom to the Community)* contains three formulae under which the Community offers to order its future relations with the independent Commonwealth countries concerned:

participation in the successor to the Yaoundé Convention;

the conclusion of one or more special Conventions of Association on the basis of Article 238 of the EEC Treaty, comprising reciprocal rights and obligations, particularly in the field of trade;

the conclusion of trade agreements.

The Protocol also makes reference to the importance of safeguarding the achievements of association as well as of the need to provide in the new agreement for the special economic conditions of the existing and potential associates. Finally the Community stated that it is its firm purpose to safeguard the interests of countries with economies which depend to a considerable extent on the export of primary products, particularly sugar.

The Commission memorandum

In April this year the Commission circulated a memorandum* to the Member States and to the Associates and Associables setting out its preliminary ideas on the trade, aid and commodity provisions of the association agreement. The Community is now engaged in discussion of the Commission's detailed proposals with a view to agreeing a mandate for the formal opening of the negotiations. In particular the Community will be giving further attention to the question of the trade structure of the new Convention and to the Commission's detailed proposals on mechanisms to stabilise export receipts on eight primary commodities of interest to the developing countries (sugar, ground nuts, ground-nut oil, cotton, cocoa, coffee, bananas, copper). On sugar the Commission have proposed that the Community should guarantee to purchase 1.4 million tons per year from the countries concerned (the amount currently guaranteed by the UK under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement).

The Opening Conference

At the Conference in Brussels on July 25-26 the President of the EEC Council of Ministers Mr. Nørgaard, the Danish

*** Cmnd 5179 published by HMSO, price £1.65.**

*** 'Renewal and enlargement of the Association with the AAMS and certain Commonwealth developing countries'—Supplement 1/73 of Bulletin of the European Communities. SBN 11 933 418 6. Price 21p (24½p by post). Available from HMSO.**

States which attended the Meeting in Brussels:

The *Nine* members of the EEC.

Thirty-four African states, including *nineteen* existing Associates, signatories of the Yaoundé Convention (Mauritania, Mali, Senegal, Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Niger, Togo, Dahomey, Cameroon, Chad, Central African Republic, Gabon, Congo, Zaire, Rwanda, Burundi, Malagasy Republic, Mauritius and Somalia), *three* Commonwealth African states associated under the Arusha Convention (Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya), *nine* other Commonwealth African states (Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone, The Gambia, Zambia, Malawi, Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland), and three others (Ethiopia, Liberia and Sudan). Guinea and Equatorial Guinea, although invited, did not attend.

Four North African states who already have or are negotiating for separate agreements with the EEC attended as observers. Libya, also invited to attend as an observer, did not attend.

Four Commonwealth Caribbean states (Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados and Guyana), who sat under one Caribbean label. The Bahamas, newly independent on July 10, were unable to send a delegation, but it is expected they will take part in future meetings.

Three South Pacific states (Fiji, Tonga and Western Samoa).

Minister for External Economic Affairs, set out the Community's opening position to representatives of the 19 existing Associates, to 20 Commonwealth Associables, and to Ethiopia, Liberia and Sudan, which the Community had decided to invite as potential members of the new Convention in view of their comparable economic and geographical situation. Mr. Weneke Briggs, the Nigerian Federal Trade Minister, spoke for the African countries; Mr. S. S. Ramphal, the Guyanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, acted as spokesman for the Caribbean group; and Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, the Prime Minister of Fiji, represented the Pacific countries.

The President of the Council of Ministers said that the negotiations should begin on the basis of the first of the Protocol 22 formulae, which should be capable of best meeting its partners' requirements; but, where appropriate, the Community would be prepared to negotiate other types of relationship based on the second and third formulae. Mr. Nørgaard also made clear the Community's intitial position on the four main elements of interest to the potential partners: trade, commodities, aid and institutions.

On **trade** Mr. Nørgaard said that the Convention should have a contractual basis. The Community had not reached a final view on the trade structures of the new Convention and would take into account the views of the Conference in its internal preparations for the negotiations.

On **commodities** the Community referred to the Protocol 22 commitment on primary commodities and drew attention to the fact that fluctuations in export receipts have an adverse effect on the development programmes of most of the countries represented at the Conference. It therefore offered to examine with its partners the necessary means for mitigating the adverse consequences of these fluctuations.

On **aid** it is obviously not possible to foresee the amount of assistance that will be available to the Associated States until it is known how many will join the new Convention. Mr. Nørgaard said that the new Convention of Association would guarantee the existing Associates advantages equivalent to those accorded to them at the present time; and that the new Associated States will be placed on the same footing as the other States.

On **institutions** the Community proposed the setting up of an Association Council assisted by an Association Committee; a Parliamentary Conference for the Association; and a Court of Arbitration.

The future

Who will carry out the negotiations?

The Council of Ministers has asked the Commission to undertake the negotiations on behalf of the Community. These negotiations will be conducted according to the standard Community procedure: the Council of Ministers approve the overall negotiating mandate to be followed by the Commission negotiator, and the mandate is reviewed by the Member States from time to time in the light of the progress made in the negotiations. The arrangements on the other side are a matter for the countries concerned, but both the African and Caribbean spokesmen at the opening Conference made clear that it was the intention of these groups that their views should be expressed by single spokesmen. There will be meetings at Ministerial level as necessary. The negotiations will formally open in Brussels on October 17 with a meeting at Ministerial level.

What happens to imports into the UK prior to 1975?

Articles 109-115 of the Treaty of Brussels regulate the position between the UK's accession to the EEC and the entry into force of the successor to the

UK Exports to	1972
1. The Commonwealth Associable countries:	Totals £'000
Bahamas	8,854
Barbados	12,523
Botswana	906
Fiji	9,785
The Gambia	3,197
Ghana	16,474
Guyana	14,130
Jamaica	41,508
Kenya	55,552
Lesotho	151
Malawi	11,281
Nigeria	153,871
Sierra Leone	10,348
Swaziland	316
Tanzania	17,426
*Tonga (other islands in the Pacific Commonwealth)	1,707
Trinidad and Tobago	36,028
Uganda	9,302
Western Samoa	1,116
Zambia	46,230
TOTAL	450,705
* No separate figures for Tonga; the figures are included in the above.	
2. The Arusha Convention countries:	Totals
Kenya	55,552
Tanzania	17,426
Uganda	9,302
TOTAL	82,280
3. The Yaoundé Convention countries (including Mauritius):	
TOTAL	45,040
4. Ethiopia	5,620
Liberia	22,382
The Sudan	23,072
TOTAL	51,074
Totals of 1, 3 and 4 as a percentage of UK total exports:	6.44

Yaoundé Convention. The important points to bear in mind are:

(i) The UK does not apply the arrangements resulting from the current Yaoundé and Arusha Conventions.

(ii) The UK will apply the tariff arrangements to imports from the Associates and Commonwealth Associables which were in force prior to accession, but

(iii) in cases where movement towards the CCT would result in a diminution of current duties applied to imports from these countries (eg, in the few cases where the UK charges duties on imports from the Commonwealth and these duties are higher than the transiting CCT rate), the lower rate will apply.

(iv) The standstill arrangements ((ii) and (iii) above) do not apply to imports from Liberia, Ethiopia or the Sudan.

(v) Importers may claim the appropriate GSP rates of duty on imports from all the potential partner States in the new Convention.

What tariff treatment will be given to British exports to the Associates and Associables prior to 1975?

As the new Member States will not be giving the Yaoundé Associates preferential treatment in their markets until 1975, the Associates are under no obligation to extend to the new Member States preferences they grant to imports from the Six. The Commonwealth Associables will retain tariff autonomy in this period, with the exception already noted of the East African Community countries. The Caribbean and Pacific countries, and Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Malawi and Mauritius, currently give preferential tariff treatment to imports from the UK.

What happens if a Commonwealth Associable withdraws from the negotiations?

If a Commonwealth Associable indicates that it does not wish to enter into any of the types of relationship with the EEC envisaged in Protocol 22, the transitional third country tariff rate will immediately be applied to imports from that country into the UK.

What will be the position after 1975?

In the period prior to February 1, 1975, the tariff rates applied by the Commonwealth countries are not affected by the terms of Protocol 22. The position thereafter will depend on the outcome of the negotiations. The spokesman of all three regional groups have taken the view that it would not be appropriate for the Community to insist on a reciprocal trade element in the new Convention. What it is reasonable to expect at this stage is that the new Convention will contain a requirement that there should be no discrimination by a partner State between imports from different members of the EEC, and that imports from the Community should receive at least as favourable treatment as that accorded to imports from other developed countries. In other words, British exporters will be competing on equal terms in the markets of the ex-Associates and our Community partners will gain access on equal terms to British exporters in the markets of the Commonwealth countries which sign the new Convention. Whether this will happen immediately in 1975 or whether there will be a transitional period will be decided during the course of the negotiations.

Does this mean that Commonwealth Preference will cease?

It will be superseded by the new arrangements between the EEC and the partner States. Non-associable Commonwealth countries and associable countries which decide not to become parties to the new Convention will receive Commonwealth preferential rates in the UK on a diminishing scale until the end of the transitional tariff period (July 1, 1977, except for horticultural products). What happens to any preferential rates given to British exports by these countries will be a matter for their own governments to decide.

What is the position on dependencies?

The Associated States in the Caribbean and the British dependencies other than Hong Kong and Gibraltar will be eligible for membership of the successor arrangement to the existing Association between the EEC and Certain Non-European Countries and Territories (ie, dependencies of the Six). The current agreement expires at the same time as the Yaoundé Convention. In the interim the same tariff arrangements for the Commonwealth associable countries will apply. The general provisions of the new Agreement are likely to bear a close similarity to the successor to the Yaoundé Convention. The actual negotiations will be carried out on behalf of the dependencies by the British Government in close consultation with local governments and administrations, and association will follow automatically. Should the Government of a dependency decide that association is not in its best interest, its views will be taken fully into account by the British Government.

How will tenders for contracts financed by the EDF be awarded?

The detailed arrangements will be a matter for further study within the Community and subsequent negotiation with the partner States. British contractors, suppliers and consultants will, of course, be able to compete on equal terms with their competitors in the other Member States. The close acquaintance which British interests have with conditions in the Commonwealth countries should be an asset in competing for business in this field. The size of the current EDF gives an indication of the scale of future activity—828 million units of account (one unit of account is equal to one pre-Smithsonian US dollar).

Will the Treaty of Rome provisions on services, capital, rules of competition, rights of establishment, etc, apply?

No. But the Associated States under the present Convention are not permitted to discriminate in the application of their own rules of competition, establishment, services, payments and capital between nationals or companies in the Six.

What are likely to be the trade benefits?

The main object of the new Convention will be to improve the rate of economic progress of the partner States. At present our exports to these markets represent 6.4 per cent of total UK ex-

ports. In addition, there are important British investments. The main benefit to British commercial interests is the contribution which the new Convention will make to these countries' purchasing power and ability to absorb more investment. The prospect of sharing equal access to some traditional Commonwealth markets with other EEC suppliers should not substantially affect our performance. British exports are not given any prefential treatment in our most important market, Nigeria. They have to face some reverse preferences in favour of the Six in Kenya, but this remains our second most important market among the associable countries. British exporters will no longer have preferential tariff treatment in the Caribbean, and must expect that this will lead to an increase in European interest in the area. Knowledge of local market conditions and the import capacity of individual markets will continue to be the main factors determining the overall level of our trade in most of these countries.

More information

Further information on the subjects covered by this article can be obtained from Commercial Relations and Exports Division, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. Tel: 01-222 7877, ext. 5106.

EEC Commissioner to be LSE's new Director

Professor Ralf Dahrendorf, EEC Commissioner responsible for science, research and education, who, it was recently announced, is to succeed Sir Walter Adams as Director of the London School of Economics and Political Science next autumn.

Professor Dahrendorf was born in Hamburg in 1929, and is a graduate of Hamburg University. He was a postgraduate student at the LSE from 1952 to 1954, and was appointed an Honorary Fellow last December. His wife, who also attended the LSE, is English. He has been a member of the Commission since 1970. Previously he was Parliamentary Secretary of State at the West German Foreign Office, and Professor at the Universities of Konstanz, Tübingen and Hamburg. He is internationally known as a sociologist.

Commenting on the appointment, Lord Robbins, Chairman of the LSE Court of Governors, said: 'The School is extremely fortunate in securing as its future Director a scholar of worldwide reputation, at once one of its own alumni and a man of extensive experience in the world of public affairs and administration.'

Publications on the European Communities

Listed below are publications on European Communities' matters (including publications of the Commission of the European Communities available on annual subscription) issued during the period October 1, 1972-August 31, 1973. All can be obtained from Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Orders, quoting the Standard Book Number (which in the list is given in brackets after each title), should be sent to HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1. The price inclusive of postage is given in parenthesis at the end of each reference.

I. Parliamentary publications

European Communities Act 1972, Ch. 68. (10 546872 X). 40pp. 29p (32½p).

Cmnd 5109. The European Communities. Text of the Communique issued by the Heads of State or of Government of the Countries of the enlarged Community at their meeting in Paris on 19-20 October 1972. (10 151090 X). 12pp. 10½p (13p).

Cmnd 5131. European Communities. Agreement between the Member States of the ECSC and the ECSC of the one part, and the Republic of Austria of the other part. Brussels, 22 July 1972. (10 151310 0). 32pp. 21p (23½p).

Cmnd 5150. European Communities. Agreement between the Member States of the ECSC and the Republic of Iceland. Brussels, 22 July 1972. (10 151500 6). 12 pp. 10½p (13p).

Cmnd 5151. European Communities. Agreement between the Member States of the ECSC and the ECSC of the one part, and the Portuguese Republic of the other part. Brussels, 22 July 1972. (10 151510 3). 24pp. 16p (18½p).

Cmnd 5152. European Communities. Agreement between the Member States of the ECSC and the Swiss Confederation. Brussels, 22 July 1972. (10 151520 0). 20pp. 13½p (16p).

Cmnd 5155. European Communities. Agreement between the Member States of the ECSC and the ECSC of the one part, and the Kingdom of Sweden of the other part. Brussels, 22 July 1972. (10 151550 2). 32pp. 21p (23½p).

Cmnd 5159. European Communities. Agreement between the EEC and the Republic of Austria. Brussels, 22 July 1972. (10 151590 1). 126pp. 95p (£1.01).

Cmnd 5164. European Communities. Agreement between the EEC and the Portuguese Republic. Brussels, 22 July 1972. (10 151640 1). 188pp. £1.30 (£1.37).

Cmnd 5180. European Communities. Agreement between the EEC and the Kingdom of Sweden. Brussels, 22 July 1972. (10 151800 5). 130pp. £1.00 (£1.06).

Cmnd 5181. European Communities. Agreement between the EEC and the Swiss Confederation. Brussels, 22 July 1972. (10 151810 2). 168pp. £1.00 (£1.07).

Cmnd 5182. European Communities. Agreement between the EEC and the Republic of Iceland. Brussels, 22 July 1972. (10 151820 X). 168pp. £1.30 (£1.37).

Cmnd 5179. Parts I and II. European Communities. Treaty concerning the Accession of the Kingdom of Denmark, Ireland, the Kingdom of Norway, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community including the Act concerning the Conditions of Accession and the Adjustments to the Treaties (with Final Act). Brussels, 22 January 1972. This paper supersedes Cmnd 4862, 4864, 4865, 4866 and 4867. I (10 151790 4). 304pp. £1.65 (£1.76). II (10 151797 1). 346pp. £1.90 (£2.03).

Cmnd 5189 European Communities. Treaty establishing the ECSC. Paris, 18 April 1951. (10 151890 0). 192pp. £1.00 (£1.07).

First Report from the House of Commons Select Committee on European Community Secondary Legislation. Session 1972-3. (10 214373 0). 36pp. 29p (32½p).

House of Lords. First Report by the Select Committee on Procedures for Scrutiny of Proposals for European Instruments; together with the Proceedings of the Committee and Minutes of Evidence. (10 406773 X). 82pp. 73p (78½p).

House of Commons Select Committee on European Community Secondary Legislation. Minutes of Evidence. 20 February 1973. (10 276873 0). pp 13-41. 21p (23½p).

House of Commons Select Committee on European Community Secondary Legislation. Minutes of Evidence. 27 February 1973. (10 276973 7). pp 43-52. 16p (18½p).

The Select Committee on Science and Technology (Sub-Committee A). Minutes of Evidence. 1 March 1973. A European Computer Policy. (10 277273 8). pp 56-76. 26½p (29p).

House of Commons Select Committee on European Community Secondary Legislation. Minutes of Evidence. 13 March 1973. (10 277773 X). pp 53-61. 16p (18½p).

House of Commons Select Committee on European Community Secondary Legislation. Minutes of Evidence. 20 March 1973. Budget of the European Communities. (10 280673 X). pp 62-81. 24p (26½p).

The Select Committee on Overseas Development. Minutes of Evidence. 11 April 1973. United Kingdom Aid and the European Community. Aid, Trade and Monetary Policy. (10 280573 3). pp 1-34. 24p (26½p).

House of Commons Select Committee on European Community Secondary Legislation. Minutes of Evidence. March 27 1973. How the Council Works. Memorandum by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. (10 280773 6). pp 82-96. 24p (26½p).

House of Commons Select Committee on European Community Secondary Legislation. Minutes of Evidence. 17 April 1973. (10 283273 0). 26½p (29p).

The Select Committee on European Instruments. Minutes of Evidence. 27 March 1973. (10 452273 9). pp 1-19. 26½p (29p).

House of Commons Select Committee on European Community Secondary Legislation. Minutes of Evidence. 10 April 1973. (10 283673 6). pp 97-110. 24p (26½p).

The Select Committee on European Instruments. Minutes of Evidence. 11 April 1973. Role of German Bundestag with regard to European Legislation. (10 481673 6). pp 20-35. 26½p (29p).

House of Commons Select Committee on European Community Secondary Legislation. Minutes of Evidence. 1 May 1973. (10 288173 1). pp 131-147. 26½p (29p).

Cmnd 5347. Agreement between the Member States of ECSC and the ECSC of the one part, and the Kingdom of Norway of the other part with Final Act. Brussels, 14 May 1973. (10 153470 8). 20pp. 13½p (16p).

House of Commons Select Committee on European Communities Secondary Legislation. Minutes of Evidence. 15 May 1973. (10 288273 8). pp 148-159. 24p (26½p).

House of Commons Select Committee on European Community Secondary Legislation. Minutes of Evidence. 22 May 1973. Evidence taken in Brussels. (10 288373 4). pp 160-183. 34p (36½p).

Cmnd 5277. Council Decisions of the European Communities adjusting the Instruments concerning the Accession of New Member States. Brussels, 1 January 1973. (10 152770 5). 48pp. 26½p (29p).

II. Non-Parliamentary publications

The European Parliament: Structure, Procedure, and Practice (by Sir Barnett Cocks). October 1972. (11 700190 2). 348 pp. £6.75 (£7.00).

EEC Directives on Public Contracts. Department of the Environment. Circular 4/73. 3 January 1973. (11 750636 2). 12pp. 10½p (13p).

British Membership of the European Community. COI Reference Pamphlet 109. 1973. (11 700617 3). 92pp. 57p (62½p).

Treaty Establishing the EEC. Rome, 25 March 1957. Text in force on 1 January 1973. New Edition. Foreign and Commonwealth Office. (11 590122 1). 208pp. £1.20 (£1.28).

Plant Varieties and Seeds Gazette. April 1973. Special EEC Edition. (11 722503 7). 142pp. 95p (£1.04).

EEC Directives 71/305 and 72/277. Public Sector Construction Contracts. 11 May 1973. Department of the Environment. Circular 59/73. (11 750674 5). 32pp. 21p (24½p).

Proposed European Trade Mark. Unofficial translation of the preliminary Draft of a Convention for the European Trade Mark. (11 510880 7). 72pp. 47p (52½p).

Secondary Legislation of the European Communities. Subject Index and Numerical List. Statutory Publications Office. Legislation in force on December 31 1972. (11 330049 2). 96pp. £1.20 (£1.27).

III. Publications sold but not published by HMSO

(HMSO will order any titles which are temporarily out of stock. All titles are available in English unless otherwise stated.)

(a) European Communities publications

The following publications of the European Communities are available on annual subscription (and, unless otherwise stated, also as individual copies) from HMSO:

European Economic Community

The Community Business Survey (3 times a year). £1.25.

Notes and Graphs on the Economic Situation in the Community (monthly). £3.

The Economic Situation in the Community (quarterly). £3.50.

Official Journal of the European Communities (irregular). £21.

Bulletin of the European Communities: Bulletin, Supplement and Index (monthly). £4.20

European Coal and Steel Community

Cast Iron and Steel. Basic Prices. £7.50. Subscription only. Includes revisions, supplements and list of firms. Loose leaf binder 87p extra.

Statistical Office of the European Communities

General Statistical Bulletin (11 issues per year). £7.

Iron and Steel Bulletin (bi-monthly) £5.50. Yearbook (not included in the subscription) £1.05.

Foreign Trade Monthly Statistics. £7.

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European Atomic Energy Community

Euro-Spectra (quarterly). £1.50.
Euro-Abstracts (monthly). £10.25.

The following Communities' publications have appeared since October 1972, and are obtainable from HMSO at the price stated:

Commission of the European Communities

Report on the Long- and Medium-Term Development of the Shipbuilding Market 1972. (11 932834 8). 168pp. £1.75 (£1.84).
First Report on Competition Policy—April 1972. (11 933018 0). 216pp. £1.05 (£1.13).
Sixth General Report on the Activities of the Communities. (11 933075 X). 474pp. £2.10 (£2.31).
Competition Law in the EEC and ECSC (situation at 31 December 1971). (11 933087 3). 124pp. 53p (59½p).
Treaties Establishing the European Communities. Treaties Amending these Treaties. Documents concerning the Accession. 1973. (11 933091 1). 1502pp. £3.75 (£3.96).
Report on the Development of the Social Situation in the Community in 1972. (11 933098 9). 240pp. £1.26 (£1.35).
Employment Jurisdiction and Social Security Jurisdiction in the Countries of the European Communities (situation at 1 January 1968). (French only.) By G. Boldt and others. (11 933129 2). 616pp. £5.25 (£5.46).
Studies Collection: Social Policy Series—1966, No. 15. Supplementary social security schemes in the EEC countries. (11 933127 6). 183pp. 87½p (£1.01).
The Energy Situation in the Community. Situation 1970. Perspectives —1971. (French only). (11 933130 6). 62pp. 42½p (48p).
The Energy Situation in the Community. Situation 1971. Perspectives —1972. (French only). (11 933131 4). 62pp. 53p (58½p).
Comparative Tables of the Social Security Systems in the Member States of the European Communities (situation at July 1 1972). (11 933207 8). 84pp. 32p (39½p).
Steel Congress, 1968. Steel in the Chemical Industry. Luxembourg, 9-11 July 1968. (11 933204 3). 996pp. £13.12 (£13.49).
Second Report on Competition Policy. April 1973. (11 933367 8). 192pp. £1.05 (£1.13).
The European Communities Own Resources, and Budgetary Powers of the European Parliament. October 1972. Selected Documents. (11 933371 6). 288pp. £1.26 (£1.39).

Statistical Office of the European Communities

Energy Statistics. United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark 1969-1970-1971. No. 4, 1972. Special issue for the three new member countries. (11 933208 6). 122pp. £1.57 (£1.65).
Regional Statistics Yearbook 1972. (11 933206 X). 248pp. £2.10 (£2.23).
Tax Statistics 1965-1971. (11 933233 X). 102pp. £1.57 (£1.64).
Social Statistics 1960-1971. No. 6A, 1972. Accidents at Work in the Steel Industry. (11 933205 1). 156pp. £1.57 (£1.68).
Balances of Payments 1961-1971. Yearbook for 1972. (11 933212 4). 176pp. £1.57 (£1.68).
Yearbook of Social Statistics 1972. French and German only. (11 933397 X). 360pp. £2.62 (£2.87).

(b) UN Economic Commission for Europe publications

Economic Survey of Europe in 1971
Part I (11 902489 6). 144pp. £1.55 (£1.66).
Part II (11 902372 5). 144pp. £1.47 (£1.56).

(c) Council of Europe publication

European Treaty Series: No. 78. European Convention on Social Security and Supplementary Agreement for the Application of the European Convention on Social Security. (11 981636 9). 352pp. £1.50 (£1.71).

(d) International Customs Tariffs Bureau publication

The International Customs Journal No. 14. Year 1972-1973. EEC 3rd Edition (with corrigenda). (11 981641 5). 220pp. 47½p (57p).

'Britain and the EEC' and 'Preparing for Europe'

Two series of articles of importance to all businessmen, reprinted from 'Trade and Industry'.

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Company law provisions of the European Communities Act.

Europe for small firms: the first impact.

Anti-dumping and the EEC.

Fair competition in the EEC: notification of restrictive agreements.

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Copies of 'Britain and the EEC', 'Preparing for Europe' and individual articles can be obtained free of charge from: EEC Information Unit, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. Tel: 01-222 7877 ext. 3591.

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Eliminating technical barriers to trade within the EEC

Article 100: check-list of draft and adopted Directives

Below we print the first quarterly revision of a check-list showing the Directives proposed, approved or adopted under Article 100 of the Treaty of Rome. The first list was published in the July issue of European Communities Commentary.

Several new 'sectors' have been added—derived from the extension to the General Programme for the Elimination of Technical Barriers to Trade (adopted by Resolution of the Council of Ministers on May 21, 1973) and from a Memorandum of the Commission on the Community's Technological and Industrial Policy Programme (not published, nor yet formally approved by the Council). Of course, at this stage there is little or no activity in these new sectors, but their inclusion will give some indication of the direction in which work on technical barriers is expected to proceed.

A word on publication of draft and adopted Directives. The 'L' (Legislation) series of the EEC Official Journal carries the texts of adopted Directives, and the 'C' (Information and Notices) series carries the texts of Commission proposals as first submitted to the Council. Preliminary drafts (which are really nothing more than working documents for Commission Working Groups), and Council revisions of Commissions proposals, are *not* published. In the list below, the dates of issues of the Official Journal containing texts of adopted and proposed Directives are given where they are known. The Journal has appeared in English only since January 1, 1973, but the English texts of adopted Directives published before then (together with all other pre-accession Community legislation) were issued in a series of Special Editions of the Official Journal in December 1972.

The Official Journal is published by HM Stationery Office.

Subject	Reference of latest paper received	Status (where applicable)
Motor vehicles		
Type approval	70/156/EEC of 6.2.70	Directive (OJ 23.2.70)
Rear registration plates	70/222/EEC of 20.3.70	Directive (OJ 6.4.70)
Noise levels, silencers	70/157/EEC of 6.2.70 III/723/72 Rev 5	Directive (OJ 23.2.70) Commission proposal for technical progress adaptation of Directive
Fuel tanks and rear bumpers	70/221/EEC of 20.3.70	Directive (OJ 6.4.70)
Horns	70/388/EEC of 27.7.70	Directive (OJ 10.8.70)
Atmospheric pollution by motor vehicles with positive ignition (spark ignition) engines	70/220/EEC of 20.3.70 III/62/73	Directive (OJ 6.4.70) Commission proposal for technical progress adaptation of Directive
Steering equipment	70/311/EEC of 8.6.70	Directive (OJ 18.6.70)
Access (doors, running boards)	70/387/EEC of 27.7.70	Directive (OJ 10.8.70)
Rear-view mirrors	71/127/EEC of 1.3.71	Directive (OJ 22.3.71)
Braking	71/320/EEC of 26.7.71	Directive (OJ 6.9.71)
Suppression of radio-electrical interference	72/245/EEC of 20.6.72	Directive (OJ 6.7.72)
Lighting and light signalling devices	III/1746/72 Rev 6	Preliminary draft (earlier Commission proposal withdrawn)
Windscreen washers	COM(68)633 FINAL	Commission proposal withdrawn. Further work in hand
Field of vision and windscreen wipers	COM(68)633 FINAL	Commission proposal withdrawn. Further work in hand
Electrical connection with trailers	COM(68)633 FINAL	Commission proposal withdrawn. Further work in hand
Safety glass	COM(72)981 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 16.11.72)
Interior fittings	R/2084/73(ECO201)	Commission proposal
Atmospheric pollution by motor vehicles with diesel fuelled (compression ignition) engines	72/306/EEC of 2.8.72	Directive (OJ 20.8.72)
Speedometers	Work started but no papers yet available	
Electrical wiring	Work not started	
Maximum speed (method of determination)	Work not started	
Weights and dimensions of goods vehicles	DOE is co-ordinating action on this Directive, which comes under Article 75 and not Article 100	
Tyres	III/1639/71	Preliminary draft
Coupling equipment between vehicles and trailers—mechanical systems	Work started but no papers yet available	
Anchor points for safety belts	XI/74/73	Preliminary draft
Exterior fittings	XI/143/73	Preliminary draft
Head rests	III/706/72 Rev 2	Preliminary draft
Anti-theft devices	COM(72)747 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 9.9.72)
Strength of seats and their anchorages	COM(73)682 FINAL	Commission proposals
Protection of the driver against steering wheel	COM(72)955 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 16.11.72)
Safety belts	XI/73/73	Preliminary draft
Identification plates	Work started but no papers yet available	
Reverse gear	Work started but no papers yet available	
De-icing	Work not started	
Interior fittings—identification of controls	Work not started	
Interior fittings—seats	Work not started	
Special provisions for public passenger vehicles	Work started but no papers yet available	
Special provisions for taxis	Work not started	
Special provisions for goods vehicles	Work started but no papers yet available	
Towing brackets	Work started but no papers yet available	
Stands (béquille)	Work started but no papers yet available	
Reflex reflecting devices	III/2516/72	Preliminary draft
Foglights	III/2517/72	Preliminary draft
Tractors and agricultural machinery		
Type approval	R/505/72(ECO46)	Approved but Directive not yet formally adopted
Maximum speed	R/1646/1/70(ECO166) Rev 1	Approved but Directive not yet formally adopted
Loading platforms	R/1646/1/70(ECO166) Rev 1	Approved but Directive not yet formally adopted
Shielding of engine parts and projecting parts	COM(68)565 FINAL	Commission proposal withdrawn. Further work in hand
Authorised maximum laden weight	R/2134/1/70(ECO211) Rev 1	Approved but Directive not yet formally adopted
Towable load	COM(68)565 FINAL	Commission proposal
Rear-view mirrors	COM(72)282 FINAL	Commission proposal amending COM(68)565 FINAL
Lighting and light signalling devices	XI/277/73	Preliminary draft
Steering equipment	COM(70)1248 FINAL	Commission proposal amending COM(68)565 FINAL
Electrical outlet for trailer's lighting and light signalling equipment	COM(68)565 FINAL	Commission proposal withdrawn. Further work in hand
Location of registration plates	R/2134/1/70(ECO211) Rev 1	Approved but Directive not yet formally adopted
Fuel tanks	R/2134/1/70(ECO211) Rev 1	Approved but Directive not yet formally adopted
Suppression of radio interference	COM(68)565 FINAL	Commission proposal withdrawn. Further work in hand
Horns	R/2134/1/70(ECO211) Rev 1	Approved but Directive not yet formally adopted
Driver's seat	III/2202/71 Rev 2	Preliminary draft
Passenger seat	XI/402/73	Preliminary draft
Permissible sound level and exhausts (silencers)	R/2134/1/70(ECO211) Rev 1	Approved but Directive not yet formally adopted
Coupling between tractor and trailer	COM(68)565 FINAL	Commission proposal

Subject	Reference of latest paper received	Status (where applicable)
Braking devices	XI/144/73	Preliminary draft
Windscreen and other glass	Work started but no papers yet available	
Atmospheric pollution	Work started but no papers yet available	
Tyres	Work not started	
Power take-off	Work started but no papers yet available	
Field of vision	III/1693/72	Preliminary draft to amend Commission proposal COM(68)565 FINAL
Ballast weights	R/2134/1/70(ECO211) Rev 1	Approved but Directive not yet formally adopted
Location and attachment of statutory plates and inscriptions	Work started but no papers yet available	
Length, width and unladen height	Work started but no papers yet available	
Maximum authorised weight on each axle and distribution of weight between axles	Work started but no papers yet available	
Maximum vertical load at coupling point	Work started but no papers yet available	
Speed governor	Work started but no papers yet available	
Reverse gear	Work started but no papers yet available	
Safety cabs and frames	III/25/73	Preliminary draft
Other means of protection against the weather	Work started but no papers yet available	
Location of controls	Work started but no papers yet available	
Coupling hooks	Work started but no papers yet available	
Noise level at the driver's ear	XI/305/73	Preliminary draft
Measuring instruments and measures		
General Directive	71/316/EEC of 26.7.71 72/427/EEC of 19.12.72	Directive (OJ 6.9.71) Amending Directive (OJ 28.12.72)
Clinical thermometers	R/1028/71(ECO111)	Commission proposal
Medium precision weights	71/317/EEC of 26.7.71	Directive (OJ 6.9.71)
Measurement of the standard mass per storage volume of grain	71/347/EEC of 12.10.71	Directive (OJ 28.10.71)
Calibration of ship's tanks	71/349/EEC of 12.10.71	Directive (OJ 25.10.71)
Measures of length	R/1418/72(ECO136)	Directive approved but not yet formally adopted
Non-automatic weighing machines	R/1446/72(ECO140)	Directive approved but not yet formally adopted
Electricity meters	COM(73)275 FINAL	Commission proposal (not yet published)
Meters for liquids other than water	71/319/EEC of 26.7.71	Directive (OJ 6.9.71)
Meters for liquids other than water–measuring systems	III/1090/72	Preliminary draft
Meters for liquids other than water–ancillary devices	71/348/EEC of 12.10.71	Directive (OJ 25.10.71)
Gas volume meters	71/318/EEC of 26.7.71 COM(72)1009	Directive (OJ 6.9.71). Commission proposal for amendment necessitated by expansion of Community
Making up by volume of certain prepackaged liquids Bottles used as measuring containers	R/2207/72(ECO218)	Commission proposal
Water meters	COM(73)595 FINAL	Commission proposal
Heat meters	Work not started	
Calibration of tank lorries and tank wagons	III/697/72 Rev 1	Preliminary draft
Taximeters	Work started but no papers yet available	
Alcohol meters	Work started but no papers yet available	
Saccharimeters	Work started but no papers yet available	
Belt weighers	COM(73)597 FINAL	Commission proposal
Instruments for measuring fat content in dairy products (buytrometers)	Work started but no papers yet available	
Manometers	III/1919/72	Preliminary draft
Apparatus for measuring arterial pressure	Work started but no papers yet available	
Gauges	Work not started	
Fine-precision weights	R/1686/73(ECO171)	Commission proposal
Instruments for measuring humidity in grain	Work started but no papers yet available	
Electronic devices	Work to start soon	
Units of measurement	71/354/EEC of 18.10.71	Directive (OJ 29.10.71)
Automatic checkweighers	III/1918/72	Preliminary draft
Making up by weight or by volume of certain pre-packaged products	III/1225/72 Rev 6	Preliminary draft
Differential pressure gasmeters	Work to start soon	
Electrical		
Electrical equipment for use at particular voltages (general)	73/23/EEC of 19.2.73	Directive (OJ 26.3.73)
Electro-radiological and electro-medical equipment	III/229/73	Preliminary draft
Electrical equipment for use in hazardous atmospheres (not mines grisoteuses)	R/2337/71(ECO229)	Proposal modification of Commission proposal COM(70)1138 FINAL (OJ 27.11.70)
Suppression of radio interference from domestic equipment, portable tools and similar equipment	COM(72)853 FINAL	Commission proposal (Not yet published)
Suppression of radio interference from fluorescent lamps	COM(72)853 FINAL	Commission proposal (Not yet published)
Suppression of radio interference from radio and television sets	COM(73)596 FINAL	Commission proposal
Suppression of radio interference from industrial, scientific and medical equipment	Work started but no papers yet available	
Textiles		
Textile names	71/307/EEC of 26.7.71 R/2809/72(ECO297)	Directive (OJ 16.8.71) Commission proposal for amendment of Directive
Textiles (binary mixtures)	72/276/EEC of 17.7.72	Directive (OJ 31.7.72)
Textiles (ternary mixtures)	73/44/EEC of 26.2.73	Directive (OJ 30.3.73)
Quantitative analysis of mixtures of fibres of the same chemical nature	Work started but no papers yet available	
Elimination of foreign matter	Work started but no papers yet available	
Pressure vessels		
Seamless steel gas bottles	COM(72)1689 FINAL	Commission proposal (Not yet published)
Seamless aluminium gas bottles	III/2209/72 Rev 1	Preliminary draft
Aerosols	COM(73)415 FINAL	Commission proposal
General Directive	COM(72)1689 FINAL	Commission proposal (Not yet published)
Welded steel gas bottles	III/230/73	Preliminary draft
Diesel engine starting accumulators Pressure vessels fitted to motor vehicles Compressed air vessels Steam generators Acetylene bottles Camping gas bottles Autoclaves Sterilisation apparatus	Work and classification in this sector is being reorganised	
Dangerous substances and preparations—classification, packaging and labelling		
General	67/548/EEC of 27.6.67 73/146/EEC of 21.5.73	Directive (OJ 16.8.67) Amending Directive (OJ 25.6.73)
	COM(73)1140 FINAL	Commission proposal for further amendment of main Directive
Pesticides	III/232/73	Preliminary draft
Explosives	13269/III/70	Preliminary draft
Solvents	73/173/EEC of 4.6.73	Directive (OJ 11.7.73)
Paints, Varnishes, Glues etc	XI/248/73	Preliminary draft
Household products	III/425/72	Preliminary draft
Corrosives	Work started but no papers yet available	
Detergents	R/1743/73(ECO179)	Directive approved but not yet formally adopted
Anionic surface agents—biodegradability	R/1744/73(ECO180)	Directive approved but not yet formally adopted
Non-ionic surface agents	Work likely to start before the end of the year	
Detergents—toxicity	Work started but no papers yet available	
Lifts and lifting apparatus		
Wire ropes, chains and hooks	R/1221/1/72(ECO116) Rev 1	Directive approved but not yet formally adopted
Lifts and hoists	Work started but no papers yet available	
Cranes	Work started but no papers yet available	
Hoists (monte-matériaux de chantier)	Work started but no papers yet available	
Conveyor-belts	Work started but no papers yet available	
Tools and machine tools		
Mills and milling machines	Work started but no papers yet available	
Woodworking machines	Work started but no papers yet available	
Crystal glass		
Crystal glass	69/493/EEC of 15.12.69	Directive (OJ 29.12.69)

(continued on page 20)

Economic Indicators of the EEC

These tables have been prepared for the convenience of users who do not have access to the sources themselves; international publications (as indicated) have been used, supplemented by later reports where possible. In addition to the Member States of the EEC, the United States and Japan have been included for comparison.

The form of presentation adopted—indicators by subject—is for convenience only, and it must not be assumed that the indicators in the same table for different countries are strictly comparable. An attempt has been made to indicate major differences of definition, but the coverage and methods of collection vary considerably; this is partly due to different administrative procedures in various countries. Fuller details may be obtained from the sources indicated, and from the national publications of the countries concerned.

An extensive bibliography—'Sources of Statistics: 2. The European Economic Community'—which lists publications in the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library of the Department of Trade and Industry, is obtainable on request to the library at Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757, ext. 368). 'Statistical News' No. 21 (May 1973), published by the Central Statistical Office, contains a selected bibliography of statistical publications of the Commission of the European Communities.

TABLE 1. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

(Excluding construction) Seasonally adjusted

Indices 1970 = 100

	Belgium	Luxembourg	France[1]	German F.R.	Ireland[2]	Italy	Netherlands	United Kingdom[4]	EEC[3]	*United States*	*Japan*
Weights in EEC	3.8	0.3	23.5	36.5	0.7	12.6	4.4	18.2	100.0	—	—
Weights in total	1.5	0.1	9.0	14.0	0.2	4.9	1.7	7.0	36.4	*48.4*	*13.1*
1968	88	88	84	83	90	91	81	97	87	*99*	*74*
1969	97	100	94	94	97	94	91	98	95	*104*	*88*
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*100*	*100*
1971	103	99	106	102	105	97	107	101	102	*100*	*103*
1972	109	103	114	106	110	100	115	102	107	*107*	*110*
1971 1st quarter	103	96	104	102	105	99	105	100	102	*99*	*103*
2nd quarter	103	100	103	103	105	96	106	101	102	*100*	*102*
3rd quarter	104	100	107	102	104	95	107	101	102	*100*	*103*
4th quarter	103	99	109	100	108	100	108	100	103	*101*	*103*
1972 1st quarter	108	98	111	104	107	99	113	98	104	*103*	*106*
2nd quarter	108	102	112	105	106	99	115	103	106	*107*	*108*
3rd quarter	107	104	115	105	109	97	116	102	107	*109*	*111*
4th quarter	114	108	117	109	114	105	120	106	111	*113*	*116*
1973 1st quarter	116	114	122	113	122	99 (e)	122	110	114	*115*	*124*
2nd quarter		112	123	114		108 (e)	122	110	116	*117*	*128*
1972 July	105	102	115	105		97	114	102	107	108	*108*
August	106	106	115	103		95	116	101	106	*109*	*111*
September	110	104	115	106		98	117	104	108	*110*	*112*
October	111	107	115	108		105	118	105	109	*112*	*114*
November	114	107	118	109		104	119	106	111	*113*	*116*
December	116	110	119	111		105	122	106	112	*113*	*119*
1973 January	116	108	122	113		101	122	108	113	*115*	*122*
February	116	116	122	115		98 (e)	123	110	115	*116*	*122*
March	117	117	123	112		98 (e)	120	111	115	*116*	*127*
April	113	112	120	115		106 (e)	121	110	115	*116*	*126*
May	119	114	125	112		108 (e)	121	110	116	117	*129*
June		111	123 (e)	114		111 (e)	122	111	116 (e)	*118*	*129* (e)
July						112 (e)		111		*118*	*129* (e)
August										*118* (e)	
% change latest three months:											
On previous three months	+0.3	−1.2	+0.3	−0.3	+7.0	+9.6	−0.3	+0.3	+1.2	*+1.4*	*+3.2*
On a year earlier	+8.7	+9.8	+9.5	+7.9	+14.0	+11.4	+6.4	+8.5	+8.8	*+9.2*	*+19.1*

[1]Excluding clothing, wood products and furniture.
[2]Mining and manufacturing only.
[3]Excluding Denmark.
[4]Revised weights used in this series
(e) Estimated
Source: 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'

REMOULDS FOR CARS AND TRUCKS

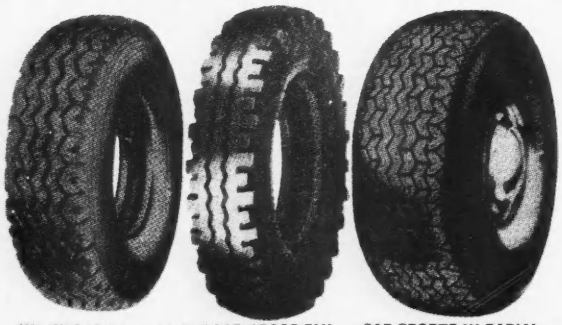

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TABLE 2. UNEMPLOYMENT

Indices 1970 = 100

	Belgium[1,2]	Denmark[1,3]	France[2,4]	German F.R.[5]	Ireland[1]	Italy[6]	Netherlands[2,5]	United Kingdom[5]	*United States*[6]	*Japan*[7]
1968	147	163	97	218	88	113	147	95	*69*	*108*
1969	120	129	85	120	86	108	115	94	*69*	*104*
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*100*	*100*
1971	100	125	129	126	100	100	135	129	*122*	*111*
1972	123	125	145	166	114	114	235	142	*118*	*119*
1971 1st quarter	96	92	121	105	95	96	107	111	*122*	*105*
2nd quarter	96	125	126	126	95	102	122	126	*121*	*110*
3rd quarter	100	133	132	142	100	98	141	135	*123*	*115*
4th quarter	107	150	138	154	112	102	174	146	*124*	*121*
1972 1st quarter	114	138	142	143	114	106	207	149	*123*	*119*
2nd quarter	120	142	146	181	114	113	254	147	*120*	*120*
3rd quarter	125	125	148	192	117	121	265	141	*118*	*122*
4th quarter	130	100	145	176	114	117	237	132	*113*	*117*
1973 1st quarter	125	42	140	141	107	107	220	117	*108*	*110*
2nd quarter	127	104	144	187	103	133	263	106	*107*	*108*
1972 July	124	129	145	189	117	121	259	143	*118*	*120*
August	125	121	148	193	117		270	139	*119*	*124*
September	128	117	150	194	117		267	141	*118*	*122*
October	132	104	147	191	114	117	257	137	*118*	*119*
November	131	100	144	179	114		243	132	*110*	*120*
December	127	96	144	157	114		211	126	*110*	*111*
1973 January	125	50	141	131	110	107	202	124	*107*	*111*
February	125	29	139	142	107		217	116	*109*	*108*
March	125	42	139	150	105		239	111	*107*	*110*
April	127	129	143	179	102	133	259	109	*108*	*107*
May	127	83	143	189	102		263	105	*107*	*110*
June	128	104	145	194	105		270	104	*104*	*108*
July	127	108	153	207	105		257	102	*103*	
August				209 (e)				109	*103* (e)	
September								96		
Rate %	3.5		1.9	1.0		3.9	2.6	2.4	*4.8*	*1.0*
% change latest three months										
On previous three months	+2.2	+47.9	+4.7	+17.7	−0.7	+23.9	+10.3	−6.3	*−4.1*	*−1.2*
On a year earlier	+5.4	−28.3	+1.2	+7.8	−10.3	+18.0	+1.4	−29.6	*−12.7*	*−9.4*

Note: Figures of total unemployment and unemployment rates are very sensitive to the particular measures used and the sources from which they are obtained. The figures in this table to a large extent reflect the different administrative systems and social-security provisions of the countries concerned.

[1] Insured unemployed. [2] Change of basis during period. [3] Monthly data are weekly averages. [4] Unfilled applications. [5] Registered unemployed.
[6] Based on results of sample survey. [7] Unemployment-insurance beneficiaries.
Numbers in latest month available as % of total employees (UK) and of total labour force (others). (e) estimated. Source: 'OECD Main Economic Indicators

TABLE 3. EXPORTS (fob)

Special trade,[1] seasonally adjusted

US$ million*

	Belgium/ Luxembourg	Denmark[2]	France	German F.R.	Ireland[2]	Italy	Netherlands	United Kingdom[2]	EEC	*United States*[2]	*Japan*[2]
1968	8,160	2,580	12,708	24,840	792	10,188	8,340	15,348	64,236	*34,416*	*12,972*
1969	10,068	2,952	15,024	29,052	888	11,724	9,960	17,520	97,200	*37,992*	*15,984*
1970	11,592	3,288	17,940	34,188	1,032	13,188	11,772	19,356	112,356	*43,224*	*19,320*
1971	12,084	3,612	20,577	39,018	1,311	15,162	13,962	22,356	128,081	*44,232*	*24,000*
1972	15,616	4,332	25,771	46,150	1,605	18,552	16,399	24,342	152,766	*49,704*	*28,503*
1971 1st quarter	2,862	831	4,791	9,237	315	3,561	3,288	4,896	20,781	*11,451*	*5,568*
2nd quarter	2,904	921	5,022	9,561	327	3,519	3,342	5,623	31,219	*11,193*	*5,916*
3rd quarter	3,177	900	5,322	10,179	321	3,921	3,558	5,820	33,198	*11,766*	*6,132*
4th quarter	3,141	960	5,442	10,041	348	4,161	3,774	6,016	33,883	*9,822*	*6,384*
1972 1st quarter	3,570	1,050	5,873	11,064	370	4,406	3,907	6,044	36,343	*11,982*	*6,711*
2nd quarter	3,830	1,111	6,517	11,520	393	4,463	4,132	6,378	38,345	*11,733*	*6,639*
3rd quarter	3,906	1,034	6,370	11,258	411	4,548	4,020	5,389	36,937	*12,516*	*7,281*
4th quarter	4,310	1,137	7,011	12,308	431	5,131	4,277	6,529	41,137	*13,473*	*7,872*
1973 1st quarter	4,696	1,322	7,571	14,157	470	4,315	5,531	6,863	45,000	*15,626*	*8,325*
2nd quarter		1,455	8,934	16,185		5,160	5,794	7,673		*16,908*	*8,721*
1972 July	1,188	357	2,026	3,485	140	1,589	1,239	1,958	11,980	*4,086*	*2,346*
August	1,371	330	2,027	3,987	128	1,442	1,441	1,304	12,030	*4,228*	*2,391*
September	1,349	347	2,317	3,786	143	1,517	1,339	2,127	12,925	*4,201*	*2,542*
October	1,420	385	2,333	4,224	146	1,604	1,366	2,286	13,764	*4,452*	*2,495*
November	1,329	374	2,332	4,056	138	1,529	1,438	2,149	13,345	*4,510*	*2,607*
December	1,561	377	2,346	4,028	147	1,998	1,473	2,094	14,024	*4,511*	*2,769*
1973 January	1,378	406	2,414	4,642	131	1,445	1,788	2,210	14,414	*5,057*	*2,593*
February	1,590	470	2,494	4,848	166	1,633	1,997	2,331	15,528	*5,137*	*3,054*
March	1,728	446	2,663	4,667	173	1,237	1,821	2,322	15,057	*5,432*	*2,678*
April	1,729	412	2,668	5,101	158	1,463	1,692	2,531	15,754	*5,433*	*2,891*
May	1,760	531	2,922	5,622		1,683	2,012	2,460		*5,694*	*2,896*
June		512	3,344	5,462		2,014	2,090	2,682		*5,781*	*2,934*
July			3,303	5,985 (e)		2,242 (e)		2,655		*5,867* (e)	*3,359*
August			3,102 (e)	6,440 (e)				2,658			*2,949* (e)
% change latest three months											
On previous three months	+15.2	+10.1	+18.1	+16.2	+19.5	+37.1	+3.4	+9.3	+10.9	*+8.4*	*+9.2*
On a year earlier	+45.0	+31.0	+55.9	+58.2	+34.3	+30.6	+40.2	+46.2	+26.4	*+44.3*	*+34.3*

[1] For most purposes special trade may be defined as trade excluding re-exports. [2] General trade.
* All values are expressed in US dollars, making use of IMF parity rates as quoted in 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'.
(e) estimated.
Source: United Kingdom: Department of Trade and Industry
All others: 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'.

TABLE 4. IMPORTS (cif) Special trade[1], seasonally adjusted

US$ million*

	Belgium/ Luxem-bourg	Den-mark[2]	France	German F.R.	Ireland[2]	Italy	Nether-lands	United Kingdom[2]	EEC	*United States*[2, 3]	*Japan*[2]
1968	8,304	3,216	13,980	20,148	1,176	10,248	9,288	18,960	85,320	*33,108*	*12,984*
1969	9,984	3,804	17,388	24,924	1,416	12,444	10,992	19,956	100,908	*36,048*	*15,024*
1970	11,352	4,380	19,116	29,808	1,572	14,940	13,392	21,720	116,280	*39,960*	*18,876*
1971	12,396	4,473	21,249	34,367	1,839	16,004	15,168	23,897	129,393	*45,639*	*19,707*
1972	14,910	4,992	26,658	39,762	2,109	19,299	17,154	27,831	152,719	*55,776*	*23,448*
1971 1st quarter	2,949	1,107	5,004	8,073	495	4,014	3,603	5,702	30,947	*10,953*	*4,926*
2nd quarter	3,027	1,083	5,193	8,393	438	3,818	3,651	5,904	31,507	*11,829*	*4,941*
3rd quarter	3,117	1,116	5,493	8,805	447	3,960	3,867	5,952	32,757	*11,946*	*4,728*
4th quarter	3,303	1,167	5,559	9,096	459	4,212	4,047	6,339	34,182	*10,911*	*5,112*
1972 1st quarter	3,567	1,197	6,405	9,414	501	4,452	4,080	6,848	36,466	*13,479*	*5,409*
2nd quarter	3,627	1,116	6,528	10,005	510	4,641	4,227	6,954	37,612	*13,479*	*5,463*
3rd quarter	3,741	1,317	6,594	9,825	504	4,842	4,209	6,530	37,561	*13,995*	*5,961*
4th quarter	3,975	1,362	7,131	10,518	594	5,364	4,638	7,499	41,080	*14,823*	*6,615*
1973 1st quarter	4,690	1,586	7,984	11,851	630	5,342	5,393	8,242	45,718	*16,185*	*7,377*
2nd quarter		1,717	9,102	13,193		6,757	5,590	9,401		*16,957*	*9,272*
1972 July	1,133	455	2,106	3,080	161	1,607	1,346	1,987	11,875	*4,584*	*1,758*
August	1,313	417	2,164	3,426	152	1,656	1,461	1,889	12,478	*4,699*	*2,100*
September	1,294	444	2,324	3,319	191	1,580	1,402	2,654	13,208	*4,711*	*2,103*
October	1,280	470	2,319	3,461	190	1,721	1,600	2,554	13,595	*4,782*	*2,101*
November	1,365	480	2,311	3,516	185	1,532	1,535	2,509	13,433	*5,073*	*2,200*
December	1,329	412	2,502	3,540	218	2,111	1,504	2,436	14,052	*4,969*	*2,313*
1973 January	1,532	554	2,505	3,644	199	1,648	1,706	2,573	14,361	*5,286*	*2,253*
February	1,530	519	2,696	4,203	208	2,110	1,827	2,674	15,767	*5,494*	*2,440*
March	1,628	513	2,783	4,004	223	1,584	1,860	2,995	15,590	*5,406*	*2,684*
April	1,654	504	2,625	4,023	206	1,909	1,824	2,876	15,621	*5,326*	*2,890*
May	1,760	615	3,154	4,519		2,289	1,822	3,245		*5,789*	*3,086*
June		598	3,323	4,651		2,559	1,944	3,280		*5,842*	*3,296*
July			3,506	4,950 (e)		2,369 (e)		3,280		*5,760* (e)	*3,725*
August			3,129 (e)	4,854 (e)				3,452			*3,528* (e)
% change latest three months:											
On previous three months	+14.8	+8.3	+16.3	+15.2	+5.8	+28.8	+ 3.7	+ 9.8	+12.3	*+ 7.2*	*+21.8*
On a year earlier	+40.0	+54.0	+57.2	+46.9	+28.4	+52.9	+32.2	+61.4	+26.7	*+28.0*	*+90.7*

[1] For most purposes special trade may be defined as trade excluding re-exports. [2] General trade. [3] *f.o.b.*

* All values are expressed in US dollars with the use of IMF parity rates as quoted in 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'.

(e) estimated. Source: United Kingdom; Department of Trade and Industry. All others: 'OECD Main Economic Indicators

TABLE 5. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ON CURRENT ACCOUNT

US$ million (unadjusted)

	Belgium/ Luxem-bourg	Den-mark	France	German F.R.	Ireland	Italy	Nether-lands	United Kingdom	*United States*	*Japan*
1968	28	−216	−1,089	2,726	− 62	2,627	65	−682	*− 444*	*1,048*
1969	74	−410	−1,818	1,609	−191	2,339	31	1,068	*−1,049*	*2,119*
1970	708	−544	− 152	730	−188	761	−518	1,661	*415*	*1,970*
1971	874	−449	527	175	420	1,846	−172	2,588	*−2,789*	*5,797*
1972	1,113	−102	726 (e)	566		1,452	1,052	221	*−8,354*	*6,656*
1971 1st quarter	156	−194	− 36	210		−125	−153	154	*677*	*434*
2nd quarter	232	−127	125	− 68		245	−175	833	*− 689*	*1,262*
3rd quarter	189	− 31	13	−232		1,158	50	900	*−2,191*	*2,100*
4th quarter	297	− 97	425	265		568	106	701	*− 586*	*2,001*
1972 1st quarter	279	− 44	− 314	61		606	5	− 73	*−1,852*	*959*
2nd quarter	215	51	455	− 72		701	268	476	*−2,473*	*1,225*
3rd quarter	235	− 41	− 10	−487		577	382	−355	*−3,331*	*2,091*
4th quarter	384	− 68	− 595 (e)	1,064		−431	397	173	*− 698*	*2,381*
1973 1st quarter	354			230				−837	*− 80*	*514*
2nd quarter								−420		*−372*

Source: UK: Central Statistical Office. All others: IMF International Financial Statistics

TABLE 6. EXPORT UNIT VALUES OF MANUFACTURES

Indices 1970 = 100

	Belgium/ Luxem-bourg		France		German F.R.		Italy		Nether-lands		United Kingdom		*United States*	*Japan*	
	US$	Bfrs.	US$	frs.	US$	D.M.	US$	lire	US$	Gdrs.	US$	£	US$	US$	Yen
1968	91	91	96	85	88	96	92	92	95	95	90	90	*91*	*90*	*90*
1969	95	95	97	90	92	93	95	95	97	97	93	93	*95*	*95*	*95*
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*100*	*100*	*100*
1971	101	98	106	106	108	103	106	105			110	109	*102*	*105*	*102*
1972			116	107							121	117	*105*	*118*	*101*
1971 1st quarter	97	97	103	103	101	101	104	104			105	105	*103*	*101*	*101*
2nd quarter	98	98	104	104	104	102	105	105			108	108	*102*	*104*	*104*
3rd quarter	101	98	106	106	111	104	106	105			112	111	*101*	*106*	*105*
4th quarter	108 (e)	100 (e)	109	109	115	104	109	106			117	112	*103*	*109*	*99*
1972 1st quarter	113	100	114	105	118	104	114	107			123	114	*104*	*113*	*97*
2nd quarter			114	105	118	104	114	107			125	116	*105*	*118*	*101*
3rd quarter			117	108	122	107	116	108			120	118	*104*	*120*	*103*
4th quarter			118	109							117	119	*106*	*122*	*104*
1973 1st quarter													*107*		
% change latest 3 months:															
On previous 3 months	+ 4.6	Nil	+0.9	−0.9	+3.4	+2.9	+1.7	+0.9			−2.5	+0.8	*+0.9*	*+ 1.7*	*+1.0*
On a year earlier	+16.5	+3.1	+8.3	Nil	+9.9	+2.9	+9.4	+2.9			Nil	+6.3	*+2.9*	*+11.9*	*+5.1*

(e) estimated. Source: Dollar value: 'United Nations Monthly Bulletin'. National currency: Dollar values converted at OECD exchange rates as quoted in 'Series A

TABLE 7. CONSUMER PRICES
All goods and services

Indices 1970 = 100

	Belgium[1]	Luxembourg[1]	Denmark	France[2]	German F.R.	Ireland	Italy	Netherlands	United Kingdom	*United States*	*Japan*[2]
1968	92	93	91	89	93	86	93	89	90	*90*	*88*
1969	96	96	94	95	96	92	95	96	94	*94*	*93*
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*100*	*100*
1971	104	105	106	105	105	109	105	108	109	*104*	*106*
1972	110	110	113	112	111	118	111	116	117	*108*	*111*
1971 1st quarter	102	103	103	103	103	105	103	104	106	*103*	*104*
2nd quarter	104	104	105	105	105	108	104	107	109	*104*	*106*
3rd quarter	105	105	107	106	106	110	105	108	111	*105*	*107*
4th quarter	106	107	108	108	107	112	107	110	112	*106*	*108*
1972 1st quarter	108	108	110	109	109	115	108	113	114	*106*	*108*
2nd quarter	109	109	112	110	110	117	109	115	116	*107*	*111*
3rd quarter	111	111	114	113	112	120	111	116	118	*108*	*111*
4th quarter	113	113	116	115	114	122	114	119	121	*109*	*113*
1973 1st quarter	115	114	118	116	116	126	117	121	123	*111*	*116*
2nd quarter	117	117	122	118	119	130	122	125	127	*113*	*123*
1972 June	110	110	113	111	111		110	116	117	*107*	*111*
July	110	111	113	112	111		111	115	117	*108*	*111*
August	111	111	113	112	111	120	111	116	118	*108*	*112*
September	111	112	114	113	113		112	117	119	*109*	*112*
October	112	112	115	114	113		114	119	120	*109*	*113*
November	113	113	116	115	114	122	114	119	121	*109*	*112*
December	114	113	117	115	114		115	120	121	*109*	*113*
1973 January	115	114	117	115	116		116	121	122	*110*	*114*
February	115	114	118	116	116	126	117	121	123	*111*	*115*
March	116	115	119	116	117		119	122	124	*112*	*118*
April	116	116	120	117	118		120	124	126	*112*	*121*
May	117	117	122	118	119	130	122	125	127	*113*	*123*
June	117	117	123	119	120		123	125	128	*114*	*123*
July	118	117	124 (e)	120	120		124	125	128 (e)	*114*	*124*
August	118 (e)		125 (e)		120			126 (e)	128 (e)		*125* (e)
% change latest three months:											
On previous three months	+0.9	+1.7	+3.0	+2.3	+1.7	+ 3.2	+ 3.7	+1.3	+1.9	*+1.8*	*+ 2.8*
On a year earlier	+6.3	+6.4	+9.7	+7.2	+8.1	+11.1	+11.5	+8.4	+9.1	*+5.9*	*+11.4*

[1]Excluding rent. [2]Change of basis during period. (e) estimated.

Source: 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'.

TABLE 8. VALUE OF RETAIL SALES
Current prices, seasonally adjusted

Indices 1970 = 100

	Belgium[1]/ Luxembourg	Denmark	France[2]	German F.R.[3]	Ireland[4]	Italy[1]	Netherlands	Great Britain[5]	*United States*	*Japan*
1968	83	82	88	82	83	84	80	89	*92*	*80*
1969	90	90	97	90	91	90	89	93	*95*	*89*
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*100*	*100*
1971	107	108	104	111	111	108	109	109	*109*	*110*
1972	122	119	109	120	125	119	119	122	*119*	*118*
1971 1st quarter	101	103	101	108	108	105	104	103	*105*	*105*
2nd quarter	105	107	103	110	110	106	108	107	*108*	*107*
3rd quarter	111	109	104	112	111	108	110	111	*110*	*112*
4th quarter	111	112	106	113	114	111	114	114	*112*	*113*
1972 1st quarter	115	114	106	117	119	113	114	115	*114*	*111*
2nd quarter	121	117	108	118	122	112	118	118	*117*	*114*
3rd quarter	127	123	111	122	126	121	120	124	*120*	*120*
4th quarter	123	123	111	122	132	126	123	129	*125*	*124*
1973 1st quarter	131	128	112	131	142	131	126	135	*132*	*135*
2nd quarter				130				132	*132*	*139*
1972 June	124	118	110	119	125	109	121	120	*118*	*116*
July	122	120	111	120	124	113	113	123	*119*	*119*
August	125	123	112	126	126	121	124	124	*121*	*120*
September	134	124	112	122	127	128	122	124	*121*	*121*
October	119	123	114	125	138	121	123	127	*125*	*122*
November	120	123	108	120	128	126	124	128	*124*	*125*
December	128	121	110	122	129	133	121	131	*126*	*126*
1973 January	125	129	112	129	138	122	124	130	*130*	*131*
February	134	128	112	134	145	133	128	135	*132*	*134*
March	133	126	111	128	143	139	125	139	*134*	*139*
April	130	128	112	129	142	133	124	129	*132*	*138*
May		126	120	130	148		130	130	*133*	*138*
June				130				135	*132*	*142*
July								138	*136*	
August									*136* (e)	
% change latest three months:										
On previous three months	+ 6.4	+0.5	+2.7	−0.5	+ 5.1	+ 6.3	+1.6	Nil	*+ 1.2*	*+ 3.5*
On a year earlier	+13.7	+8.6	+6.5	+9.9	+18.3	+18.4	+8.6	+11.9	*+12.8*	*+22.2*

[1]Department stores. [2]Department and chainstores. [3]Excluding West Berlin. [4]Average weekly sales. [5]Excluding motor vehicles.

Source: 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'.

TABLE 9. EARNINGS/WAGES PER HEAD IN MANUFACTURING

Indices 1970=100

	Belgium/ Luxem-bourg	Den-mark[1, 2]	France	German F.R.[7, 8] †	Ireland[3]	Italy[5]	Nether-lands[4]	United Kingdom†	*United States*[5]	*Japan*[6] †
1968	84	81	82	79	76	78	82	81	*90*	*73*
1969	92	90	91	87	86	83	90	89	*95*	*85*
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*100*	*100*
1971	111	115	110	111	116	113	112	111	*106*	*114*
1972	127	129	120	121	133	124	126	126	*113*	*131*
1971 1st quarter	107	108	104	108	110	109	107	108	*104*	*108*
2nd quarter	110	114	107	109	114	111	110	111	*106*	*111*
3rd quarter	112	117	110	113	118	114	114	112	*106*	*116*
4th quarter	115	121	113	112	122	116	116	115	*108*	*117*
1972 1st quarter	122	123	115	116	127	119	122	121	*111*	*123*
2nd quarter	124	128	118	120	131	121	124	124	*112*	*129*
3rd quarter	129	130	121	122	135	126	128	127	*113*	*131*
4th quarter	132	135	126	126	140	130	129	132	*116*	*138*
1973 1st quarter	132			130		137 (e)	135	134	*118*	*145*
2nd quarter						150 (e)	137	139	*120*	*155*
% change latest three months:										
On previous three months	Nil	+ 3.8	+ 4.1	+ 3.2	+ 3.6	+ 9.5	+ 1.5	+ 3.7	*+1.7*	*+ 7.3*
On a year earlier	+8.2	+11.6	+11.5	+12.0	+14.2	+24.0	+10.5	+12.1	*+7.1*	*+20.5*

† Seasonally adjusted.
[1]Earnings in industry and construction. [2]Including bonuses. [3]Earnings. [4]Hourly earnings industry: males. [5]Gross hourly earnings per productive worker.
[6]Monthly earnings in manufacturing: regular workers. [7]Wages and salaries per employed person in industry, excluding construction, public gas and electricity undertakings.
[8]Hourly-rates times average daily hours worked.
Source: All countries 'OECD Main Economic Indicators', except German Federal Republic ('Monatsberichte der Deutschen Bundesbank', Reihe 4), Italy ('I.L.O. Yearbook' and 'M.E.I.') and United Kingdom ('Department of Employment Gazette').

Article 100: check-list of draft and adopted Directives

(*continued from page 15*)

Subject	Reference of latest paper received	Status (where applicable)
Oil pipelines		
Oil pipelines (construction)	COM(68)640 FINAL	Work on this proposal suspended in favour of an initial standardisation in CEN
Precious metals		
Precious metals	III/1581/71	Preliminary draft
Gas appliances		
General	13283/III/70 Rev 1	Preliminary draft withdrawn. Further work in hand
Domestic gas appliances	XI/129/73 Rev 2	Preliminary draft
Instantaneous water heaters	Work started but no papers yet available	
Fertilisers		
General	COM(71)1500 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 15.3.72)
Sampling and methods of analysis	10.388/III/67 Rev 1	Preliminary draft
Nitrate of ammonia	Work started but no papers yet available	
Gas pipelines		
Gas pipelines (construction)	18.871/III/69	Work on this proposal suspended in favour of initial standardisation in CEN
Fuels		
Lead in petrol	III/2051/72 Rev 2	Preliminary draft
Sulphur content of fuel oils	XI/242/73	Preliminary draft
Rubber and plastics		
Reinforced plastic tanks for carriage of dangerous substances by road	COM(71)1446 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 15.3.72)
Construction materials		
Cement	Work not yet started	
Ceramic tiles	Work not yet started	
Glass	Work not yet started	
Pvc pipes	Work not yet started	
Fire resistance	Work not yet started	
Construction equipment	Work not yet started	

Subject	Reference of latest paper received	Status (where applicable)
Mopeds		
Type approval	COM(72)1645 FINAL	Commission proposal
Motor cycles	Work not yet started	
Sporting guns and ammunition	Work not yet started	
Firefighting equipment	Work not yet started	
Metal scaffolding	Work not yet started	
Packaging materials	Work not yet started	
Wood in the rough		
Wood in the rough	68/89/EEC of 23.1.68	Directive (OJ 6.2.68)
Educational materials	Work not yet started	
Equipment using ionising rays	Work started but no papers yet received	
Protective clothing and equipment	Work not yet started	
Pleasure boats	Work not yet started	
Cosmetics		
Cosmetic products	COM(72)851 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 23.12.72)
Leaching of substances into foodstuffs		
General	2149/VI/73	Preliminary draft
Materials and objects in glass intended to come into contact with foodstuffs	687/VI/73	Preliminary draft
Materials and objects in stainless steel intended to come into contact with foodstuffs	688/VI/73	Preliminary draft
Lead and cadmium in tableware	Work started but no papers yet available	
Toys	Work started but no papers yet available	

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